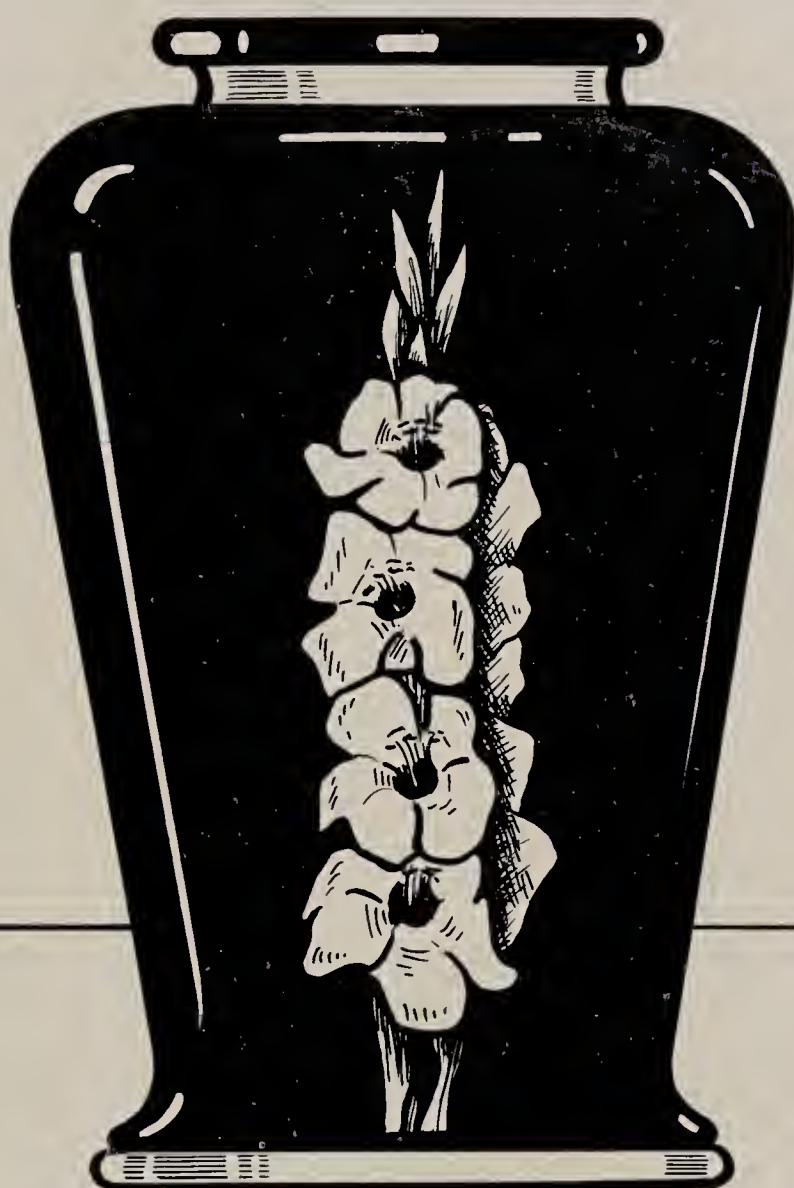
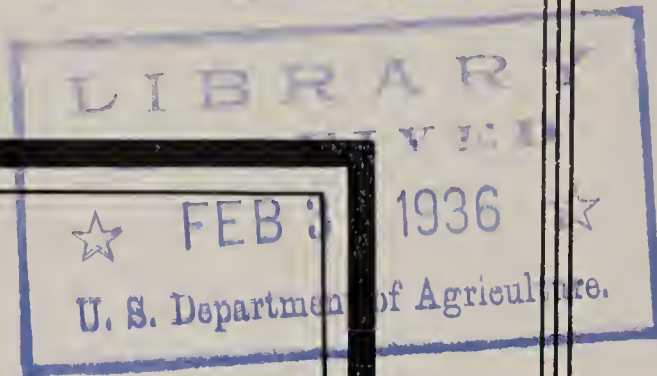


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Hornberger's Gladiolus Annual 1936



F. C. HORNBERGER

Clark Street . . . Hamburg, N. Y.

GLADIOLUS SOCIETIES AND OUR FREE BULB OFFERS

We offer just two varieties this season (no changes can be made in offer). Your selection to the value of \$1.00 of any sizes except bulblets of two outstanding new Glads, TREVONIAN and LIGHTS OF GOLD. See page of letters.

If you already have, or do not care for this offer, we shall be pleased to forward your membership to any society you wish to join. But the above offer will be given free to all who care for it, with a (NEW) not a renewal membership, to any and all Gladiolus societies we mention below, and if we have missed any society, it is not intentional, and the same offer holds good if wanted. THE NEW ENGLAND, THE EMPIRE STATE, and THE DETROIT are so called independent societies, that is they have no connection or affiliation with THE AMERICAN GLAD SOCIETY.

THE AMERICAN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY, Goshen, Ind., is the oldest society in the country, it has many affiliated societies in a number of states, mostly the western and mid-western states. The A. G. S. publish the Gladiolus Review, a monthly publication devoted to the Gladiolus, free with membership, which is \$2.00 per year for the A. G. S. or any of its affiliated State societies. The members of affiliated societies also get the Gladiolus Review. Following we give the states where we have data on hand that there is now an affiliated society; The Calif., also East Bay, Calif., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Slope-N. D., N. J., Ohio, Ore., Pa., Utah, Wash. state, Wis., and New Zealand.

THE NEW ENGLAND GLADIOLUS SOCIETY: Publish each year in January, their now famous Year Book, revised and re-written each year with entirely new articles and information. The title is THE GLADIOLUS. It is an entirely new and different book each year, although under the same title. The 1936 edition is bound in boards and cloth, 272 pages, 40 pages of illustrations. It discusses in detail every possible question you may have in mind pertaining to Glads. Each article written by an expert in his particular line. I call it "The World's Master Text Book on the Gladiolus." I do not think you could purchase any other book on Glads from publishers that will equal this book, and surely not for \$1.00. If you have a good friend who likes Glads, make him a gift of this book. We do not care how many memberships you send us as each one gets our offer if for new members. If you wish to perform an outstanding service both to your community and to the interest of Gladiolus growing, see to it that your local library has a new edition each year of "THE GLADIOLUS."

THE EMPIRE STATE GLADIOLUS SOCIETY, INC. We are building up a wonderful Glad society here in New York state. For several years past we have held our exhibitions at Ithaca in connection with all the attractions, diversions and features of interest of the New York State College of Agriculture located at Cornell University. Visitors have been permitted to visit the experimental gardens, trial grounds, greenhouses, etc., of the College, as well as benefit from the lectures by experts and examine experimental work by the Dept. of Pathology. Our exhibitions have been exceptionally large and fine, and our membership is rapidly increasing. We publish a most interesting monthly Bulletin, free to members; a free copy will be mailed to interested parties. Membership, \$1.00 per year. Our society also gives a collection of seven (7) bulbs, one each of Betty Nuthall, Mother Machree, Mammoth White, Golden Dream, Picardy, Commander Koehl, and Minuet to all who **join now**. Our 1936 Exhibition will be held at Ithaca, N. Y., perhaps after Aug. 20, we can supply exact date after January 1.

THE GREATER DETROIT GLADIOLUS SOCIETY: (Independent). Membership \$1.00, our free offer applies to all societies. This society has made glads very popular in and around Detroit, their shows have been outstanding. Bulletins.

Comprehensive Reference Books

THE STANDARD CYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE, edited by L. H. Bailey. This is the one universal and invaluable authority on every horticultural question. Makes a compact but thorough presentation of the kinds, characteristics, and methods of cultivation of the plants grown in the United States and Canada for ornament, for fancy, for fruit, and for vegetables. A new three-volume edition identical in contents and illustrations with previous edition which sells for \$25. 24 color plates; 96 full-page half-tone illustrations; 4000 illustrations throughout the text; 3,637 pages; durable, dark-green buckram.

\$15.00

FOREWORD AND OUR OPEN FORUM



For several years we have attempted to publish constructive information in our several catalogs; the fact that we have practically doubled our customer list in the past two years seems to indicate that our efforts have met with considerable approval. I have realized for some time that there is an urgent need for this type of information, which if accepted in the right spirit will greatly assist all who purchase Glads. The information we supply is helpful to amateur and professional alike and it is my wish, that it may be of vital interest to every beginner. I know if someone had given me the information that is printed in this catalog twenty years ago, it would have saved me thousands of dollars. I began glad growing as a hobby, and for experimental work, and gradually developed into one of the largest growers of new varieties by **non-irrigation methods**. For the last twenty years we have been known as propagators of bulblets, and growers of "young bulbs." With the exception of the first few years of our experience we have grown without the use of irrigation. I know this experience is, and naturally must be much different than the experience of the irrigation grower. I am therefore writing mainly for that large number of eastern growers, florists and flower producers, who must grow and propagate without the use of irrigation. On another page, under the title "Progressive Nomenclature" we have made an attempt to give a special utility rating, and classification. I will be pleased to have your comments favorable or unfavorable. I think we had something like two or three letters last year, that would be considered critical regarding our last years comments under this heading. One well known irrigation grower said he also likes to tell the faults, but added **not all of them**, because he thinks then the people would not buy, perhaps he is right they are not likely to buy the "lemons" when fully informed. One Garden Club publication printed over one full page of their paper, with quotations taken from our open forum last season. This paper makes this comment;—"Why can't more growers be as truthful about the nursery stock they offer for sale? We believe that this policy should be encouraged, and in our correspondence with seedsmen we would do well to compliment those who practice the Golden Rule. (End of quote.)

Before reading the following discussion, we ask you to consider these few pertinent facts; There are **two distinct methods** of growing glads, by the use of irrigation, and by non-irrigation methods. The general results from these two methods are **entirely different**, and should be so considered in **all discussions** pertaining to glad growing. We have used both methods, and we have had long, and diversified experience in several states. Next, our country is large, with many and diverse forms of climate. To simplify this discussion, we will divide the country in four distinct zones, or sections, eastern, southern, mid-western and far western. Many of these general sections could easily be again sub-divided, but these four sections will represent quite radically different climates, which have their climatic influence, not alone on the growth of glads, but all kinds of vegetation. Make a few comparisons, the two principal factors that have the greatest influence on results are **method used**, and **climate**. While soils and fertilizers also help to influence results, they are both subordinate to the principal factors.

THE HOLDERS OF THE EMPTY BAG

Below is a reprint from part of a letter we received a year ago: The writer says in part;—

"I INVESTED \$100.00 a few years ago in small ————— which our high pressure salesman said was a very rapid propagator. I have 8 No. 1 bulbs left out of 250 No. 6 and I have never seen a bulblet." (Selected from part of a long letter from a successful eastern cut flower grower)

This man is one of the most successful growers of cut flowers in the east; we print this extract from his letter to show you what happens when you purchase a new variety that must be grown **UNDER VERY SPECIAL CONDITIONS** to get a **worth while increase**. In this category we may mention Solveig, Champlain, Frederick Christ, Blue Triumphator and many others of this type. If you are not equipped for "**Special Propagation**", it is best to purchase these varieties in small "test lots" (only) until you can determine what results you can secure with them.

This man who lost his \$100.00 is a very successful cut flower grower, he knows his Glads from A to Z, he is not interested to any great extent in Gladiolus exhibitions, but he is **vitaly interested** in having his investment in new varieties at least return his money with some little increase in value of same. In his case it can not be said that he did not understand culture, for it is my opinion that he knows more

about Glads than the man that sold him 250 No. 6 bulbs of a new variety for \$100.00. My office files are full of this kind of material.

My remarks along this line last season were much resented in some individual cases that were brought to my attention. Now it is not my object or intention to say anything but the truth about the varieties we grow; it is a proven fact in all parts of the country that Solveig is a very slow and difficult propagator. It is a lovely flower when well grown and the right growers should have a splendid demand for years for this very beautiful if very slow propagator. The demand should come from that class of people who wish to have a few bulbs or a few dozen bulbs of choice varieties for their own pleasure or for a hobby, and where no particular attention is given to bulblet propagation. I mean the amateur gardener or Glad fan who can give a lot of coddling and coaxing to his small plot of Glads.

Very naturally the growers who can make the propagation of Solveig and others of this type worth while must be the growers who **have** or can **contract** such **special conditions** as are known to give us the very highest germination as well as the very maximum growth **from bulblet grown plants**. Under such conditions, **bulblet grown plants** often reach size #1 to #3 and produce the **greatest possible increase** of new bulblets. By such methods a worth while increase is possible with these very slow or difficult propagators. By the use of our New Progressive Nomenclature, we hope to so classify faults as well as virtues of varieties that you can tell at a glance where each variety fits in. For example, we all know that the eastern non-irrigation grower must have a good and dependable propagator if he is to use it successfully as a cut flower commercial. It at least must be moderately good as a propagator.

Solveig was introduced as one of the outstanding new commercial prospects.

Our catalog as well as the catalogs of all leading growers of new varieties now cater not alone to a retail trade but they cater to many specialized growers and dealers. All Gladiolus varieties, new and old, must be adapted to the requirements of the user, hence we must have a **utility** rating. Without such a rating there is sure to be confusion and disappointments, and the unnecessary loss of thousands of dollars. Both a Picardy and a Solveig are equal in beauty of form and color alone, but between them as PROPAGATORS AND DO-ERS there is an impossible gulf of separation. Both the Minuets and the Solveigs are now indiscriminately introduced as COMMERCIAL TOP NOTCHERS. In fact the man who introduced Solveig gave it a commercial rating above every other commercial variety. I am sure that you can anticipate what will happen if you have \$100.00 or more that you wish to invest in a new highly advertised variety that is recommended as a commercial prodigy, and should you happen to be unfortunate enough to spend your money on a Solveig instead of a Picardy, the results would be most disastrous to you, the same as it was to the grower whose letter we quoted at the head of this article. A well grown Solveig and a well grown Picardy may look equally good and desirable on the show bench, but there is absolutely no comparison when you grow the two, and when you require a variety that will give good performance UNDER AVERAGE NON-IRRIGATION CULTURE and the ability to withstand ADVERSE growing conditions. There is no reason why such "facts" should not be presented. To withhold them will mean the unnecessary loss of thousands of dollars each year to the consumer.

SPECIAL SEED BEDS AND CLOTH HOUSES

Some experiment stations have prepared special experimental plots by digging deep trenches or excavating all the soil from a selected plot; often to a depth of three to four feet, then filling this entire cavity with rich, prepared soil, filled with humus scientifically prepared, that permits the roots of plants to go deep down into this prepared material. The results are often astounding.

Our many Agricultural colleges and state experiment stations have conducted many interesting experiments in recent years. Sizes of flowers and vegetables and other plants, have often been increased 100% and often several hundred per cent by SPECIAL CULTURAL METHODS. I have in mind the cloth house experiments conducted by one of our leading agricultural colleges where they have had numerous experiments under observation. Cloth houses were erected on plots of ground and so constructed that the cloth house would cover just one half of the plot used. Flowers of various kinds were planted in these houses in single rows, extending from one side of the cloth house to its opposite side, but these rows did not end there, but were continued on the outside of the house, giving each single row devoted to a single variety an equal number of linear feet of row inside the cloth house, and an equal number of linear feet of row of the same variety outside of the cloth house. The entire seed bed, inside and outside, receiving the same preparation and care, so that all differences of growth, development, etc., would be directly due to the influences of the use of the cloth house alone. I wish that every reader could view the results of such

experiments; I am sure that pressure would then be brought to bear on persons responsible for our large Gladiolus exhibitions, as well as exhibitions of other flowers so grown, so that all persons who grow Glads by natural methods may have a fair and equal chance in our various exhibitions. Professional exhibitors are staging highly misleading exhibitions, and thousands of persons are being misled into believing that many of these highly advertised and prize winning exhibitions are the result of natural methods of culture. Thousands are led to believe that they can duplicate, in ordinary good garden soil by natural methods, the same size, length of stem and number open. Many of these varieties are as yet unproven, and the only endorsement these exhibitors have are the many medals, cups and ribbons that they receive.

I have been familiar with exhibitions in the past where professional exhibitors have won the highest honors, and unlimited favorable advertising, from such competition. It was most unfair to all other exhibitors who grew their flowers by natural methods, and perhaps 99% of all visitors who viewed these exhibitions with rapt interest, did not know the facts I am giving you.

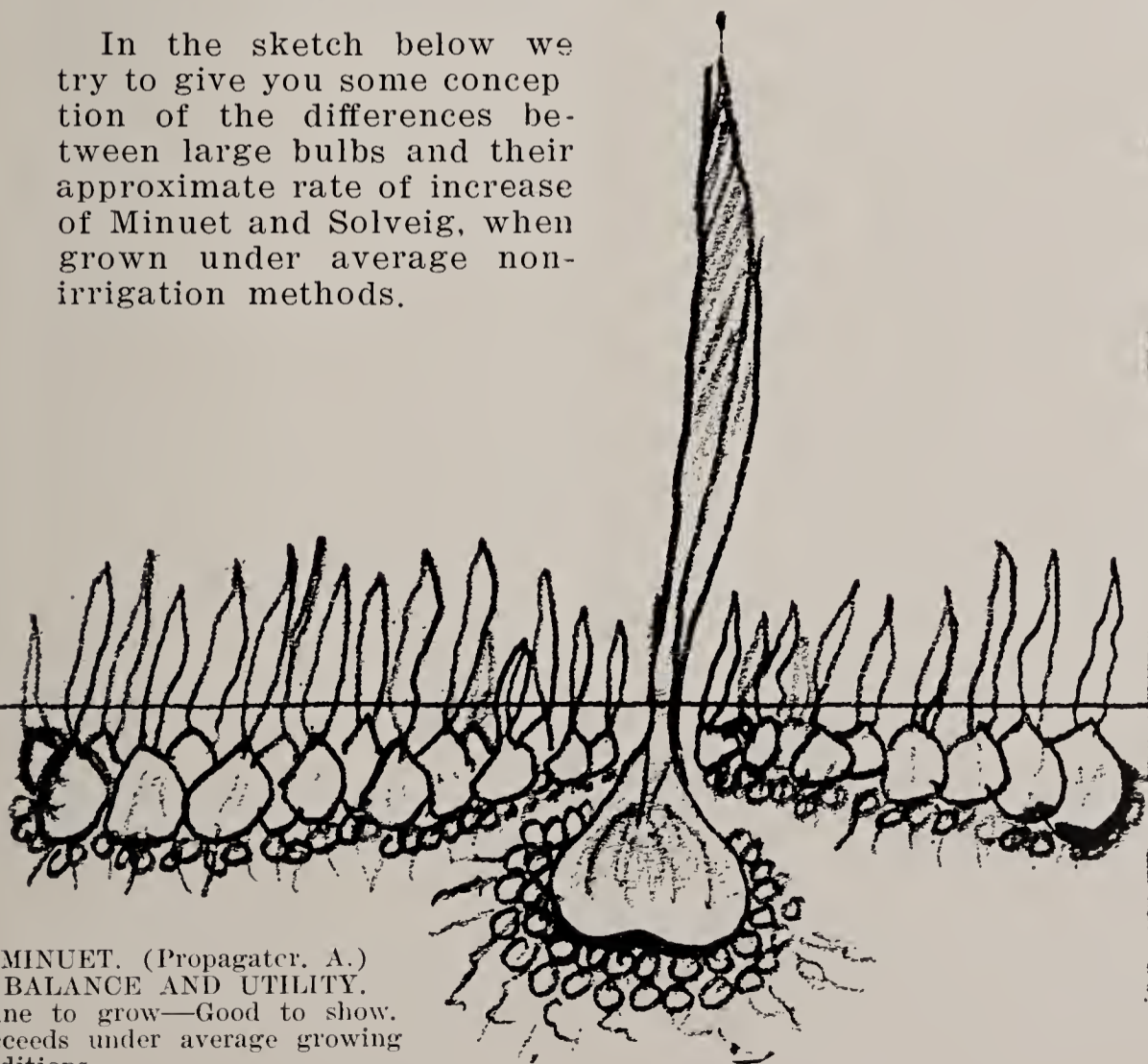
There are two distinct methods of growing Glads that I classify as natural methods of culture. The first is by non-irrigation methods, where rainfall is ample in the growing season to produce good root crops. The second method is by the use of irrigation to supplement natural rainfall, where it is absent or too limited for good crop production. It is true that the use of irrigation by man made methods may be called artificial, but when used only to supplement natural rainfall I consider it a natural method of culture. However, should the grower "over irrigate" in order to force his plants to assimilate extra and excessive applications of plant food resulting in what may properly be termed "field forcing", then I consider such methods as artificial methods of culture, and should be so distinguished from natural methods of culture.

In addition to the use of special prepared seed beds and cloth houses, various other methods are resorted to in order to produce a spike of bloom with many more open flowers than it will ordinarily produce under good culture by natural methods. Do you consider it fair to the great majority of exhibitors who grow their exhibition bloom under ordinary culture, but by natural methods, when they are compelled to compete on an equal footing with artificial methods of culture or preparation.

Chrysanthemums are grown in Calif. by the car lots, that have been grown under Cloth Houses, these flowers are equal in development with the best eastern greenhouse grown "mums" the same varieties when grown in the open under natural methods of culture can not compete with them.

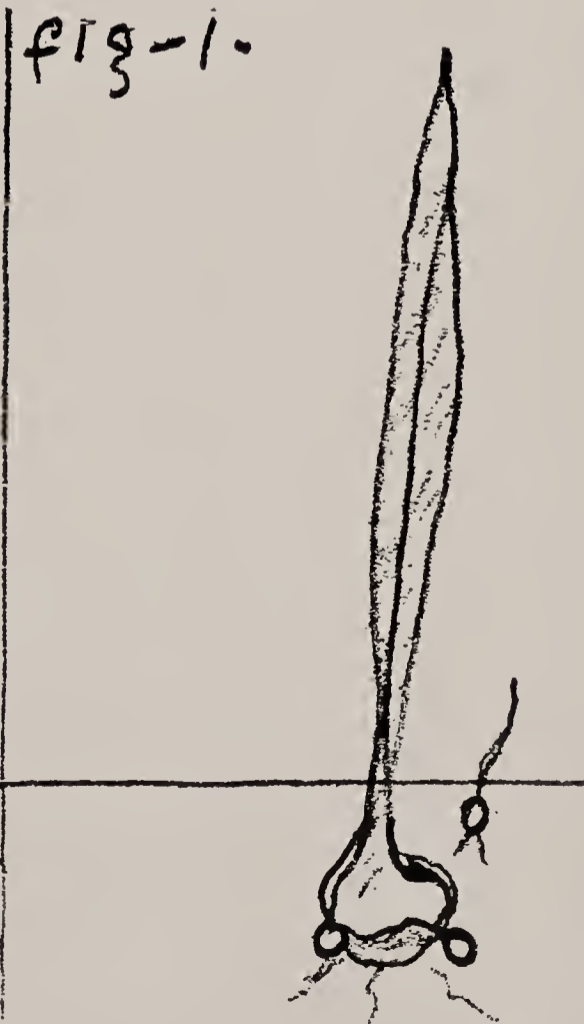
A STORY SELDOM TOLD

In the sketch below we try to give you some conception of the differences between large bulbs and their approximate rate of increase of Minuet and Solveig, when grown under average non-irrigation methods.



MINUET. (Propagator, A.)
BALANCE AND UTILITY.

Fine to grow—Good to show.
Succeeds under average growing conditions.



SOLVEIG. (Propagator, E.)
ALL MERIT FOR EXHIBITION ONLY.
Bad to grow—Fine to show.
(Prop. E.) requires special culture.

The road that leads to our gladiolus exhibitions, is a one way road, with only one side visible:—THE EXHIBITION SIDE.

The judges who judged "Solveig" at Cleveland and awarded it the highest honors, were competent judges, but abiding by the rules of the society they could reach but one conclusion, and judge each variety as it appeared before them, and not on how it performed as a grower and propagator.

We need some kind of utility rating to be used in our catalogs, that will assist all classes of purchasers to make an intelligent selection of their requirements. Both Solveig and Minuet are listed among the first fifty (50) varieties that received the highest number of votes in the Am. Glad. Society Symposium for the year 1934. This fact indicates how "exhibition minded" we have become. I have always been in favor of flower exhibitions, but I can see how they may become so **one sided**, as to place all value on show room results alone, and none whatever on propagation, which is left largely to the imagination. I think the fact that Solveig received this high vote from members of the AGS in 1934 will clearly indicate where "high pressure" advertising is leading us. There was a time when the AGS represented quite fairly all parts of the country. The Am. Glad. Society was organized at Boston, Mass. May 27, 1910. At that time, with no other glad. society in the field, the AGS then largely represented the east and the New England states, but today the situation is entirely changed, and the former birth place of the Am. Glad. society is now the annual exhibition headquarters of another society that was organized in 1920, ten years after the formation of the AGS. I refer to The New England Gladiolus Society, which has now supplanted the AGS in New England. The NEGS is now the largest glad society in the world, it is an independent society, that is it is not affiliated with the AGS. Our Empire State Society is now also independent. These results leave the Am. Glad. Soc. largely controlled by western and mid-western states, the most of their sentiment is western, not eastern, and perhaps most of their grower members are irrigation growers.

I have tried to show you that there is a limited class or group of growers, mostly by irrigation methods, **who desire** sensational exhibition quality to be intimately associated with **slow and difficult propagation** for the very simple reason that it **confines** the profitable propagation of such highly advertised and rated glads, that happen to be slow and difficult propagators, to these highly specialized growers, who have or can contract the special conditions required for this work.

The largest group of florists, growers, and flower producers, are located in the east, and are mainly non-irrigation growers. The climate here is more adverse, and severe, the seasons short, and the temperatures much more variable and changeable. The conditions that fit in nicely with the western methods can not be duplicated here, except in some unusual environment, such as deep valleys, or sea coast locations with water available.

The AGS Symposium is the combined votes of amateur and grower members. It mainly reflects popular **exhibition** sentiment. However there are many florists and growers, un-informed on this matter, who are led to believe that **all** of these varieties, are also supreme in the commercial cut flower field. For that reason, we are handling this subject in the interest of the beginner and uninformed grower.

GARDEN FACTS WORTH DOLLARS

The facts we publish in these pages will be worth dollars to each and every purchaser of Glads by helping him to select the varieties best adapted to his particular soil, climate, culture and requirements.

A variety may be grown under **special soil conditions**, and prove a consistent winner on the show bench; it may be so highly advertised as a result of its winnings that every class of buyer will rush large orders for it without having any definite idea of its general performance under both irrigation and non-irrigation culture. The results are that many thousands of dollars of hard earned money is spent each year on **new highly advertised Glads** of doubtful utility value.

Over a period of many years, we have found from time to time, growers and dealers, who advertise "Superior Strains". In our experience and investigations covering approximately twenty years of intensive experimental work with Glads, we have found these "strains" to be mainly advertising effort. It seems the advertiser strains his imagination as we have not been able to find much else in these so called "superior strains." I have in mind advertisements I have read in the last year stating that Palmer varieties were a "New Strain of Glads." I have grown Palmer varieties a long time, as well as Pfitzer, Salbach and other originators' new varieties, and I must confess I do not find anything superior about them under our soil and climatic conditions of western New York (we have 96 soil types in this county). We have also grown large acreage in northern New Jersey. Our experience

covers a wide range of territory; all growing is done without irrigation. Our conditions will represent the general growing conditions under the better type soils found in New York, Pennsylvania and the New England states under **non-irrigation methods**. I think in the territory I mention, soil formation, topography, etc., are more or less similar, and it is my opinion that in this area live a very large percentage of our population. Each year we grow Glads on a different farm or farms, and where no Glads have ever been grown before. This results in an experience that includes all kinds of soils and environments.

The introducer of Palmer varieties says they are good propagators, but he **uses irrigation methods** for new high priced stock; **we do not**. We have found Picardy one of the fastest propagators we have ever grown, but we have also found some of the Palmer varieties among the slowest propagators we have ever grown. Our main specialty for twenty years has been bulblet propagation, I think we are generally recognized as one of the leading propagators of bulblets and young stock, by non-irrigation methods, in the country. We have found Champlain (Palmer) one of the slowest and most difficult propagators we have ever grown, Wasaga is also quite slow but a very lovely color, I regard the color as outstanding, Pirate has also been very slow as a propagator, and the color ordinary. Spray of Gold (Palmer) has been disappointing; with us the stems are very short, even from large bulbs, the flowers very small, and the color not equal to Golden Dream or other popular yellows. There are some very fine varieties among the Palmer originations, but many are quite ordinary, and even inferior under adverse conditions. The same rule holds good for varieties from all other originators. There are always a few that are outstanding in quality and color, while others will be quite ordinary and some inferior under more difficult growing conditions than that furnished by irrigation. This rule holds good everywhere, there are many other flowers and plants that you can secure better results with when grown in a cold frame, greenhouse, or with the aid of special irrigation facilities, and culture, than when planted and grown under average, non-irrigation field culture.

Palmer varieties are of very recent introduction, I think most of them within the last 5 years, and as the introducer says, they are introduced with very little stock available, hence the higher prices for them. The only fair way in making comparison with the product of other originators is to compare them with other new varieties that have been introduced within the past 5 years. If you were comparing several makes of motor cars, you would not compare a 1936 model of one make with a 1930 model of another make; that would not be a fair comparison. Neither is it fair to make such comparisons with new Glads now coming on the market. Let us take Picardy; as I said last year this is one of the **truly outstanding varieties of the age**. Why? Because it seems to be nearly 100% on all counts, health, color, propagation, and a score of other important qualities. It became so popular that naturally it carries many of its lesser sister varieties on its wave of popularity. To show you that this is not my claim alone, I am going to quote you part of an article that is published in the November 1935 Bulletin of the Empire State Gladiolus Society, Inc., Vol. 2, Number 10, page 12, under the title "TRY THESE" which consists of over two solid pages of the review of most of the new, highly rated Glads of the day. We quote the writer, (a nationally known Glad fan.) "I might finish with this general statement,—**Since Picardy**, there has been no really **number one Gladiolus** placed on the market. We are all looking every way and testing and trying dozens of new ones, but we are still waiting."—End of quote from Bulletin.

We have grown Palmer's Champlain since its introduction and we have little more stock than we started with. This variety is so slow a propagator, for the average grower in the east who does not have irrigation or other special propagation facilities that his investment is likely to result adversely. A slow propagator, and poor do-er under adverse conditions. But listen to what a well known western grower has to say. Of course he has the **very special conditions** required to get maximum increase on even the slowest propagator. We quote from his fall catalog, "CHAMPLAIN is what we wanted Heavenly Blue to be, and then some. It's similar but much larger and what's very important, this variety produces clean, healthy bulbs that don't go bad in storage by the next planting season.—End of quote. Our experience has been just the opposite from the experience of this irrigation grower's experience. It is true that Heavenly Blue is subject to storage rot, even under good average storage conditions, you are likely to lose some of your bulbs from this cause, but on the other hand, Heavenly Blue is one of the most rapid propagators, its bulblets grow as vigorous as the best, and flower freely for us. It propagates so fast for us that we could afford to throw one half of the stock away each season and it would still be a rapid propagator compared to Champlain as one of the slowest and a poor do-er under adverse conditions. While it is true that Champlain is not

subject to storage rot, it has very low resistance to scab conditions. Read our comments, under the title, "Storage rots."

In my article, "My Experimental Work With Glads", 1936 Yearbook, N.E.G.S., I make this statement,—“Some fast propagators will increase from 10, 20 to 50 times faster than a very slow propagator. For example, among well known fast propagators, it is not uncommon to find among your vigorous young bulbs, individuals that will have from 100 up to several hundred bulblets attached at digging time, while on the same grade of stock among a very slow propagator, you may find only a few bulblets. I know of some varieties in commerce where the increase has not averaged one bulblet per bulb. Such varieties must be grown under **very special conditions** to get even a small increase of new bulbs”.—End of quote.

It follows that only irrigation growers can make a profit in the growing of new, high-priced varieties that are very slow propagators and poor do-ers under the adverse conditions that so often prevail where no irrigation is available. For that reason we urge all who wish to grow Glads in a commercial way for cut flowers or bulb production, and who must depend on the natural rainfall east of the Mississippi river, to study our new nomenclature and help us by suggesting new improvements. Send us your list of varieties you grow, use our system of rating, then tell us if you use irrigation or grow without irrigation. Also be sure to tell us the kind of soil and subsoil. We ask you to help us build up a reliable and dependable Progressive Nomenclature for the eastern non-irrigation growers, for you must realize by this time that much of the confusion and difference of opinions now so prevalent is largely due to the radically different conditions of soil, climate and **culture** that prevail in diverse parts of our country. We said last season, “Under present day specialization we have forgotten much of the good advice of our early pioneer horticulturists who always maintained that we should use stock that has been grown as nearly identical to our conditions as possible. We all know that taking a plant out of its native environment and forcing it into a new and often adverse situation often results in much loss, often in stunting or very poor growth; we call it getting the plant acclimated.” For a simple illustration we called your attention to a tomato or other plant that came up outside and the same variety grown in a greenhouse. I also told you that you must expect much disappointment when you purchase new varieties brought from the other side of the world where climate and other conditions are so radically different. I pointed out that of the scores of new, high priced varieties that have been imported from Australia, New Zealand and other faraway places, only a very few have really made good in our climate. A variety that produces 8 inch florets in Australia may only produce 5 inch florets in California and 4 inch florets in New York. The same will be true in growth and other traits. It is true some will make good, but not all or not a very large percent of all that are offered. I again quote you the opinions of others by quoting from the same Empire State Glad. Society Bulletin, November issue; we quote pp. 4—“While we are talking about a Glad from **down under**, it is a good place here to state that for some reason, climatic or otherwise, many of us are suffering severe disappointments in our Glads from Australia and New Zealand. They have not lived up to promise so far.—End of quote. Note: The writer is a noted Glad fan. And again on page 11, same Bulletin, same issue, we quote, **Salmon Pink Varieties**. “There are a number in this class from down underneath (Here several varieties are mentioned—FCH) reputed to be excellent, but which will need **adjustment to our climate and soil** to live up to their reputations.”—End of Bulletin quote.

SUMMARY: The conditions of twenty years ago were merely a so called drop in the bucket, as compared with the gladiolus situation today. We now face a **veritable avalanche** of new varieties, their sponsors clamoring for attention. The number of hybridists, new and old, are legion. All who are familiar with the industry in all its various phases, realize that but few of these glads will ever become widely disseminated; some will prove worthless, some can only be grown in a limited area, an increasing large number can only be grown under **special irrigation culture** to get a worth while increase, these varieties soon peter out in a few years when grown under general average field culture. But there will be many fine varieties, that will perform well under all methods of culture, that will not find their place in the sun, not because they are unworthy, but simply because the originator is not a **highly advertised originator**. If we had some kind of a growers testing society, with a general “utility rating system”, something on the order I will outline below, it would give every **worthy variety**, no matter who the originator, an equal chance to **honest publicity**. Then out of this vast multitude of new varieties we could pick the best, for each particular purpose. There are now so many to select from, that there is no logical reason to continue to pay fabulous prices for new varieties that must “peter out” in a few years because they will **not propagate**, under average growing conditions.

Why continue to pay this costly tribute to advertisers and their pet originators. If you are perfectly willing to have approximately 25% to 50% of your investments "peter out" as did the investment of the man quoted who spent \$100 for 250 #6 bulbs of one of these so called world wonders, then it is up to all of you to continue this farce, but on the other hand, if you are "fed up with buying a pig in a poke," all that is necessary is to unite and form a **co-operative rating society** that will be fair to all, and by united effort **rate every new variety** you grow and submit it to a central committee, selected for this purpose. In this way we can develop a trade mark, that will be as reliable as the word, "Sterling", on silver.

To briefly sum up what will help the gladiolus situation most at the present time? My answer would be, a strictly non-commercial growers scientific society, having but one main object; the scientific study of the gladiolus, for the individual benefit of its members, as well as for the benefit of the entire industry. I am not in favor of this work being handled by any so-called commercial growers association; I do not know of any of these that have ever flourished in the past, but any association that is formed must be for the interests of the **smaller growers**, as well as the largest. It should not include price fixing, and selling, but be devoted entirely to the study and testing of new varieties, as well as diseases and everything related to culture. I have in mind a society composed of growers, who with a planned workable system, would include each and every grower member; gladiolus plantings, large or small, as a practical "trial grounds" or Trial Garden, where such grower member could take notes at all seasons, make records, and submit all data to a central committee, selected for this purpose, where all results could readily be summarized. The cost would be modest, the results beyond computation.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

HOW TO PLANT AND GROW GOOD GLADS.



So much has been written on this subject, that we are omitting the elementary details required by the beginner, without any conception of culture. If you require more detailed information, a post card will bring the details wanted.

Perhaps the best text book, where all subjects are handled in detail and are right up to the minute, is **THE GLADIOLUS** free with each \$1.00 membership to the New England Gladiolus Society; read our special offer under the title, Gladiolus Societies.

GOOD SEED BEDS IMPORTANT: Each and every kind of plant has different individual requirements, some require acid soils others alkaline, some grow in wet places, others, like glads and lilies, require good soil drainage, the water holding capacity of the soil should be improved by plowing under green crops, and manures, this also adds required plant food, and improves the mechanical condition of the soil, plow or spade deep, a foot or more when and where possible. Some of the most ideal seed beds are where the top soil is worked very deep, so plenty of moisture is stored, and the roots have a chance to go deep. It is true that the average garden that grows nice vegetables and flowers is very satisfactory for your glads, but if you are a "fan" or an ambitious grower, who wants something out the ordinary, it will pay you to give this question of the seed bed considerable study, as that is the real secret of exceptional exhibition flowers, and not, as some bulb growers tell you, that you get these results from using their bulbs. It is true you need good sound bulbs, but the bulbs from any reliable grower will answer your purpose. You can overdo both watering and fertilizing, but exceptional top growth is always at some expense of bulb growth, and to grow a few exceptional flowers are worth some sacrifice. Well rotted cow manure worked deep, with a mulch of some kind will help produce out the ordinary bloom. Also growing in a cloth house, combined with an ideal seed bed, will give exceptional results, study plant feeding, and have your soil tested. Dr. Alfred M. S. Pridham of Cornell says: "In reference to the optimum conditions of acidity, best results with gladiolus, tulips and other bulbs can be had with a ph of 6—6.5. Soil which is alkaline in nature, and having a ph, of more than 7 is seldom satisfactory." Rotation of crop is desirable, to prevent volunteer plants from mixing the stock, also from the angle of disease. I know of large acreage of well drained soils where glads have been grown 15 years without rotations.

WHAT IS AN OLD BULB? It is the general conclusion that old bulbs divide and become flat; this is true in part only, because many prim types divide before they are a year old, and some varieties produce very flat bulbs even from bulblets. Age in plants and animals is more often a dissipation of the vitality and life force than a matter of years only, conservation of the life force tends to add to the years

of usefulness, while its waste tends to rapid decline. We have produced exhibition spikes from bulbs over five years old that were equal to the same variety bulbs one to two years old. Producing too much seed from your plants saps vitality; fruit trees that die as a result of overbearing one year, do not do so as a result of producing fruit pulp, but to the abnormal amount of seed they produce; cutting away all or nearly all the foliage at flowering time, causes poor corm development, overfeeding and starvation both are evils to be avoided, excessive feeding requires excessive watering to make the extra plant food available, forced growth of plants does not tend to highest quality bulbs, but such forcing does tend to more excessive top growth, often resulting in more exceptional flowers.

SIZE TO PURCHASE

All sizes flower, even in sections where season is more short and severe the larger bulbs tend to produce the longest and most heavy spikes as well as larger bloom. While the smaller bulbs bloom, they require a longer time to produce a spike and the spike will be smaller compared to spikes grown from larger size bulbs.

Exhibition sizes are supposed to be #1-2 sizes, but a surprising amount of exhibition bloom is produced from #3. The #3 size is the most popular size for all around utility. It will often produce spikes equal to first size of the same variety, and varieties that produce long and medium spikes will produce under fair culture, A-1 spikes for the florist trade from a #3 size. Even #4 give first class spikes in this group.

Millions of spikes of Glads are sold annually that are grown from #5 size bulbs and sometimes #6 sizes.

Sizes #4-5-6 as a rule are bulbs grown from bulblets, as well as a large portion of the #3 size are bulblet grown, ie. in particular in some varieties like Picardy where even here in the east we get many #2-3 from bulblets even without irrigation methods. But I think #3 are largely composed of stock grown both from bulblets and #6 bulbs, which are just as good as bulblet grown #3 sizes.

Young, first year bulbs produce the largest increase of bulblets, and this will include the #3 grown from a #6, as a #6 size has practically as much stored energy as bulblets have.

DISEASES OF THE GLADIOLUS

The most troublesome and perhaps of greatest economic importance are scab, Dry rot and Hard rot, with Fusarium rot also causing some percentage of loss.

"Scab" is bacterial in nature, and is not a storage disease at all, but only troublesome with growing plants. Scab does not increase in storage although remaining dormant on the bulbs. On gravel soils or loose soils with gravel subsoils there is seldom much loss from scabby bulbs. I know a very successful grower of cut flowers who has used the same land for approximately 15 years with practically no rotations. His bulbs have always been very scabby, but he does not sell bulbs, only flowers, his flowers are among the best, and I have failed to detect where he has any more loss from this cause than the most careful grower. In our experimental work, we have proven that there is little if any serious trouble from a moderate amount of scab when bulbs are grown on **well drained soils**, but the same class bulbs when planted on **heavy, slow draining soils** often results in their loss. I do not think there is a planting, large or small, in any place where Glads are grown that is entirely free; although such claims are often made, we have never found them true. Dr. Miles states that scab may remain virulent in the soil for at least **one year**, and suggests rotation of crop.

"Dry rot," Hard rot and Fusarium rot are fungus in nature, and providing conditions are favorable advance as rapidly among stored bulbs as it does on the bulbs of growing plants. The fungus rots are by far the most serious. Dr. L. M. Massey of Cornell is perhaps the foremost authority on Glad diseases in the country, as far back as 1912 he was considered an authority on this subject. He has stated that dry rot can remain in your soil at least **5 years** although no Glads are grown in this soil in the intervening time.

STORAGE ROTS: These need not necessarily be infectious in nature. Some Glads have very tender flesh and skins that bruise easily, and often such bulbs start to rot from this bruise, or even frosted surface or spot under favorable conditions, and this kind of rot will continue and destroy the entire bulb unless you "amputate" that is take a knife and cut away the damaged tissue, down to clean tissue. Sprinkle with sulphur and dry surface well before placing back in storage. The sulphur may be omitted if cut is well dried. Then again there are some varieties that no matter what you do, you are likely to have some loss of bulbs in storage. Good examples are Heavenly Blue and Jane Addams.

Chemical dips may prove of some aid for control of fungus diseases but these diseases are so dangerous in nature that it is best to destroy infected bulbs to prevent the disease from being spread in your soil. Bulbs often have both bacterial and fungus rots on a single specimen. In such cases, you may ascribe the loss to the wrong cause.

Most growers as well as amateurs use some kind of a dip for the control of scab. Chemicals that have given some measure of control are; corrosive sublimate—1 ounce to 8 gallons of water. Do not use metal containers or permit metal to contact the solution. It is best to mix the day before using as it dissolves slowly. Use twice, then make a new batch.

Semesan and Calogreen are both popular and users claim good results, although the corrosive sublimate is cheaper and likely just as efficient.

Some growers claim good results from the use of lye; use one ordinary 10c can to 20 gallons of water. Soak 10 to 12 hours.

PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS FOR EXAMINATION: We will examine bulbs and report on them; select specimens where disease has made definite development, wrap securely, and mail to us; we will make a report to the best of our ability, and then destroy the specimens sent us.

If you are not sure what the condition is, we will try to give the correct answer.

GLADIOLUS THRIPS

In past years we have led in the publication of the most up to the minute information regarding control of thrips. Most persons who are very familiar with glads, now have very definite information regarding control, but there are still vast numbers of people who are entirely unfamiliar with proper methods of treatment and control. For smaller lots of bulbs, Naphthalene,—Flakes or crude, is perhaps the best and most efficient treatment, both flakes and crude are equal in value, use about 1 oz. to approximately 100 bulbs, and no harm will result if you increase the amount to a moderate degree. The main thing is to keep the bulbs in a temp. near 70 F. while fumigating, that does not mean that the temp. must be exactly or very near 70 F. at all times but try to maintain near 65 to 70 F. Place bulbs in paper bags that you can tie shut, or in tight wood or paper boxes, but not in metal that would cause sweating and moisture, and so cause damage. Let the bulbs fumigate for two weeks, then remove them from the flakes, and place them in a cool dry airy place, that is also frostproof. Most growers and amateurs dip bulbs before planting, as a measure of control for "scab" and other bulb diseases. If you use (Bichloride of Mercury) corrosive sublimate, 1 oz. to 8 gal. of water, and immerse bulbs 8 to 10 hours in this solution, it will prove a double purpose dip, as it is also regarded highly as one of the best methods of destroying thrips or eggs on bulbs. As the C-S dissolves slowly it is best to mix your solution a day before using, only use the batch twice, then make an entirely new lot, never use in metal containers, or bring metal in contact with the solution, wooden pails, tubs or bbls are best. Bulbs can be placed in cloth or burlap bags. Just another caution about Naphthalene, never plant any of the material with your bulbs, as it will have a serious reaction, and never fumigate so late in spring that the sprouts or rootlets have started as it may damage them, use when the bulb is dry and dormant.

Where you can maintain storage temperature at 40-45F. or lower for several months, you automatically destroy all thrips and eggs, as the normal life cycle of the insect is 30 days; Thrips do not breed, when temp. is below 50F. Very few persons can maintain storage conditions so cold, and they are not necessary for good results. It is not difficult to remove all thrips and eggs from your bulbs by proper fumigation or disinfection, the real menace from thrips is not on your own bulbs which are not difficult to keep free, but the greatest source of all infestation is from the people who pay no attention to this problem. Perhaps they have less than a dozen bulbs that they plant out among other garden ornamentals, and then perhaps forget all about the few glads they had planted. If infested, the increase on a few plants under favorable conditions can supply enough insects to infest all the plantings large and small for a considerable radius, in particular if in the path of prevailing high winds. In our 1933 catalog we published a 4000 word article about thrips, we still have a limited supply of this article.

If you are required to spray for control of thrips, ROTOTOX is regarded as highly efficient, both as a contact and stomach poison, prices and details can be had by writing East Williston Distributing Co., 81 West Yale St., East Williston, N. Y. More detailed information may be secured by writing to the Bureau of Entomology, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Thrips do not over-winter where the ground freezes, if you find thrips on plants that have come up outside in spring before any new crop has been planted, the chances are they migrated from some discarded and wilted bloom, either greenhouse or southern grown.

FORTY THOUSAND AFLAME

AFLAME AS A FLORIST'S COMMERCIAL CUT FLOWER.



A year ago a well known wholesale cut flower grower who is a **long distance shipper** of cut Glads purchased 40,000 Aflame from us, and wants to add more this year. The forty thousand was not his first experience, as he had purchased a considerable quantity the year before, and was so impressed that he bought 40,000 in one order.

His letter at hand says:—"We are cutting Aflame, and they are **tall, easy to cut** as the leaves are low down, and best of all open rather slowly, **buds close to stem, pack easily** and they seem to sell with the **best of them** in the New York market."—End of quote. **NOTE:** Aflame is ideal as a cut flower commercial, having the best in color, stem, propagation, size of flower, graceful willowy stem, among the tallest grown, **buds grow out and show color and size**, but do not open too fast. Also long keepers after cutting. In past years we have shipped exhibition spikes to the Metropolitan show in New York City nearly a week before using, and when exhibited winning first honors in the show. In 1932 the last year that we grew a large commercial crop of Glads in New Jersey, the market for cut Glads was demoralized, but we received four times as much for Aflame as for other well known varieties. Below we print a recent letter from a well known firm of Dahlia growers:

New Jersey, Feb. 26, 1935 (They state):—"We planted some giant No. 1 Aflame last season. They grew 5½ to 6½ feet tall, and bloomed 5 to 6 inches across. We retailed at our roadstand at \$1.00 per dozen when ordinary Glads retailed across the street at 15c per dozen." Signed—Raymond C. Lloyd, Lloyd's Dahlia Gardens.

Ohio, Oct. 7, 1935. Mrs. W. A. Tubbs writes:—"I had Aflame 5 feet 5 inches high with bloom seven (7) inches across."—Signed, Mrs. W. A. Tubbs.

J. L. Hogue, Ark. has grown Aflame six (6) feet tall with florets well over six (6) inches wide.

J. H. Heberling, well known grower, says he has grown Aflame seven (7) inches across.

We have grown Aflame in quantity over six (6) feet tall with blooms 6" to 7".

ALIGHT (Color Sport of Aflame)

Va., Mar. 19, 1935. Miss E. E. L. writes:—"Let me thank you again for the marvelous bulb of "Alight" which you sent me last year. It grew to a height of five and one half (5½) feet, and had sixteen gorgeous blooms. It was really the **most outstanding plant in our garden**. Wishing you continued success in the development of such lovely Gladioli—Miss E. E. L.

AFLAME & MRS. F. C. HORNBERGER

West Point, N. Y., May 27, 1935. A customer writes:—"Two of the varieties I obtained from you in the past, **Aflame** and **Mrs. Hornberger** are **superb**; I consider Aflame about the finest I have, and I have a great many varieties.

APPROVAL

Mass., May 16, 1935—F. R. H. writes;—"I feel that after seeing the results from the very generous treatment you gave me on a small order last year, that I should place some limit on you. You surely 'SATISFY'."—F. R. H., Mass.

SEEDLING—H. 1177 (LIGHTS OF GOLD)

Iowa, Oct. 23, 1935. A. L. S. writes:—"A few years ago you were kind enough to include in my order a bulb of Seedling H 1177. After growing this variety thru two very bad seasons, and this year which was, in this locality, about normal, I would like to repeat that H 1177 is the most hardy variety that I have ever grown, taking into consideration quality of bulb, number of bulblets, size of bulblets, also their strength to germinate, foliage, flower stalk, placement of florets, substance of florets, also size and lasting quality of bloom, and the beauty of the flower. I do not see why growers have not gotten behind this variety instead of some of the inferior stock that is so highly advertised, and so discouraging to us lovers of beautiful Glads."

PANA DAILY PALLADIUM, PANA, ILL., August 22, 1935.

NEWS ITEM: In the Gladiolus display, unusually large, was one by Frank Maisch, a fan on "Glads", which was the subject of unusual comment. It was ex-

tremely beautiful and took second award in that department. It was originated and propagated by F. C. Hornberger of Hamburg, N. Y., and listed as No. 1177, raised from a No. 5 bulb. It is a strong and hardy plant and will be heard from in the Gladiolus field the coming year locally.

NOTE: Seedling H-1177 is now listed as LIGHTS OF GOLD.

Ohio, Oct. 7, 1935. Mrs. A. W. T. writes:—"My H-1177 bulbs all bloomed. What a beautiful flower it is; all that saw it fairly raved over it.

I also had "Aflame" 5 feet 5 inches high, with blooms 7 inches across.

I hope to be able to buy some bulbs of you next spring." Sincerely, Mrs. A. W. Tubbs.

SEEDLING H-1177 (NOW LIGHTS OF GOLD)

"I should like to say that I think your seedling H-1177 is one of the loveliest Glads I have seen, and is an excellent performer as well. Since I have had this Glad, it has never given me a short flower head, crooked spike or a floret out of place. Neither heat nor dry weather seems to affect it, and thrips do not seem to care particularly for it". —Feb. 27, 1935, Mrs. Geo. D. Pross, Mich.

CEDAR RAPIDS GAZETTE

Aug. 10, 1935.

SYDNEY M. SMITH WINS GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP IN GLADIOLUS SHOW.

Having just two bulbs of the recently originated "TREVONIAN" gladiolus, Sydney M. Smith, entered the flowers of one in the sixth annual show of the Cedar Rapids Gladiolus society, now being held on the main floor of Killian's store.

He won the grand championship trophy for a single spike in combined professional and amateur classes Friday.

Mr. Smith winner of several other less coveted honors, in the show, has about 8000 bulbs in his gladiolus garden, the one from which the grand champion spike was grown was a gift. It took the Hamilton Seed Co., Perpetual Challenge trophy, offered for the first time this year.

SYDNEY G. SMITH TELLS HOW THE GRAND CHAMPION SPIKE WAS GROWN.

Aug. 14, 1935, S. G. Smith; Who won the grand championship, with Trevonian, says;—"The two (2) bulbs of Trevonian were planted in ordinary garden soil, **no extra fertilizer**, used, and they were **not watered**, they were planted 17th of May, and both bloomed in time for our local gladiolus show, Aug. 9-10. The spike of Trevonian, was cut Tuesday morning and placed in the cellar, Wednesday it had fully opened (6) florets so I took it with some others to a cold storage room, with temp about 40.F. When I put them on the show table, Friday morning it had 8 perfect blooms open, and two more, that were more than half open, it held up wonderfully well.—S. M. Smith.

CONN. BEE KEEPERS ASSO., MERIDEN, CONN., Jan. 26, 1935—We quote C. J. R. in part;—"Had only one bulb of your wonderful rose red "TREVONIAN," bloomed just right for the Hartford show last fall. It got **first hands down** without any trouble in its class as rose red, with seven open, and **what a spike that was**; every one stopped to give it the once over. Most people wanted to know where I got the bulb. If that one spike is a sample of what it will do, I think you have got something that will be with us a long time."

CHICAGO, Feb. 11, 1935, Dear Sir:—"My cousin of Neponset, said he had one bulb of your variety "TREVONIAN" last summer and that visitors picked it out from all the rest in his patch of 500 varieties. I have never seen it in bloom. Yours very truly, D. M. C.

ILLINOIS, Mar. 3, 1935—"Last year you sent me gratis a No. 3 bulb of "TREVONIAN" and it certainly grew wonderful here for me. The first floret that opened measured a little under seven inches across and I did not cut this spike but used it in crossing with some others. Invariably everyone that came into my garden would notice that big rose colored Glad down the row and make straight for it, and not one person but what thought it to be one of the best they had ever seen."—Chas. H. Welch.

ALGONA, IOWA, Aug. 9, 1935, Dear Mr. Hornberger:—"I can't help but write you and let you know with what success I met with some of the bulbs I got from you this spring. I won 13 first, 7 seconds and 3 thirds and took the sweepstake cup on Glads. I won first with "TREVONIAN" in the rose pink class." W. W. G.

Geo. M. Jack, Mass. says:—"The "TREVONIAN" was a dream, and I am intending to try to pick some of them up at the N. E. G. S. auction.

PROGRESSIVE—NOMENCLATURE

OR A SYSTEM OF UTILITY RATING AND CLASSIFICATION FOR THE EASTERN NON-IRRIGATION GROWER.



We here attempt to furnish eastern florists, wholesale flower growers and bulb growers, and others with a simple system of classifying all Glads, in particular the new ones that are highly advertised. I think of first importance is propagation; we have divided all known varieties into six groups or classes, and will indicate them as: (Prop. A 1) (Prop. A) (Prop. B). These three classes will represent the extra good, the good and the moderately good. On the declining side we will have (Prop. C) (Prop. D) and (Prop. E). These three last groups flower growers and florists must approach with caution, while the non-irrigation bulb grower can grow them proportionately to the conditions of natural environment.

In this simple system of rating, we will not use the term decorative, as all Glads can come within this term. We will take next the term "commercial", but use it a little differently than generally used. Here we will use these three symbols, as (Com. F. C. 1) (Com. F. C. 2) and (Com.). F. C. indicates florists' color, so (Com. F. C. 1) stands for a commercial florists variety having the very best colors for florists use, while (Com. F. C. 2) will indicate commercial varieties where the colors are not so desirable for all kinds of floral work, although largely used. All other so called commercials we will indicate by this symbol; (Com.) These represent colors much more difficult to use in the florists business, although many of them can be used to advantage at times, and when combined with good exhibition quality are desirable for the bulb trade, in particular if good or fair propagators.

We do not generally recommend (Propagators C) for the general use of Florists and growers because of slow, difficult propagation. However, if you have very good soil conditions for bulblet propagation, this group may be useful, particularly in the case of very fine colors or other qualities. So we will classify them as (Com. F.C. 1) where colors permit. We do not recommend the use of (Prop. D) or (Prop. E) for any except the retail bulb trade.

Flowering dates are very difficult to give, about the best we can do is indicate as extra early, early, midseason and late, but this season we will continue to indicate flowering dates by numbers as we did last season. 70-75 will indicate 70 to 75 days for size No. 1 bulb to flower when planted at a date for favorable growth. Many other factors advance or retard flowering dates, as fumigants, dips, temperature of storage rooms, etc. As a general rule size No. 3 will flower about ten days later than size No. 1 of the same variety.

Spike or stem will be indicated by the words; Tall, Med. and Short. Tall will be varieties like Aflame, Bagdad, Douglass and Phipps; while Medium as Dr. Bennett, Mrs. F. C. Hornberger, Dr. Moody, etc. Short varieties are represented by Virginia, Albania, etc. and are varieties that tend to have very short spikes even from larger bulbs, and need very good conditions to give worthwhile spikes to meet present day requirements. In the case of Virginia, this has been such an outstanding forcer and early that it has been very extensively grown. At the present time the demand is for varieties that can produce the largest number of grade No. 1 spikes, with a minimum of bent spikes, and "shorts" that can not be used, to advantage or if used at all must be sold at a very low price.

For exhibition merit we will use; (Exhib. A) and (Exhib. B) "A" for the very exceptional, or varieties that have proven very outstanding as exhibition varieties, and "B" for class No. 2, good but not so sensational as "A" class. There will be many that we will not classify as exhibition that will prove good subjects when grown under exceptional conditions. It must be remembered that even **quite ordinary** Glads often assume exhibition quality when grown under ideal soil conditions. For this reason we only classify as exhibition such varieties that are able to develop exhibition quality under the ordinary 50 % to 60 % average soil conditions, as compared with results from 100 % seed beds, and special culture.

Pronounced faults will be considered with the descriptive matter as well as disease, etc. but the latter subject will be found under "Diseases" on another page.

STUDY THE FOLLOWING TABLE OF SYMBOLS: AS USED WITH OUR DESCRIPTIONS TO DETERMINE THE RATING FOR UTILITY AND OTHER QUALITIES.

Below we give the abbreviations used in classification.

(Prop. A 1) Example, Picardy, Ave Maria, Mrs. Ray Chase, etc.

(Prop. A) Example, Aflame, Mrs. Douglass, Mr. Phipps, etc.

(Prop. B) Example, Cath. Coleman, Mrs. C. Edwards, Early Sunrise, etc.

(Prop. C) Example, M. M. Sulley, Blue Danube, Pearl of California, etc.

(Prop. D) Example, J. Van Tets, King Arthur, Champlain, Pink Show, etc.

(Prop. E) Example, Solveig, F. Christ, Blue Triumphator, Buffalo, etc.

The first three classes are desirable for the cut flower grower. Class 4 or (Prop. C) can be used to a limited extent, while "D" and "E" should be left for the bulb grower and the retail bulb trade.

SPIKE. Ex. (Long S.) as Aflame, Bagdad, Golden Dream, Gloriana, etc.

SPIKE. Ex. (Med. S.) as Dr. F. E. Bennett, Mrs. F. C. Hornberger, Ave Maria, etc.

SPIKE. Ex. (Short S.) as Albania, Virginia, Joerg's White, etc.

Short stems are not desirable under present day requirements.

(Com. F. C. 1) Examples, Aflame, Picardy, Mrs. Douglass, Mr. Phipps, Giant Nymph.

(Com. F. C. 2) Examples, Marmora, Bagdad, E. Aubrun, Ave Maria, etc.

(Com.) Examples, Aida, Pelegrina, Damascus, Mother Machree, etc. For full details of these three classes, read information under Progressive Nomenclature head.

FLOWERING DATES: Indicated by numbers as 70-75, etc.; see details above.

(Exhib. A) Examples, Aflame, Picardy, Bagdad, Mrs. Douglass, Mr. Phipps, Etc.

(Exhib. B) Examples, Heavenly Blue, Loyalty, Ave Maria, Capt. Boynton, etc.

(5x) Indicates size of floret, as Aflame, Bagdad, Picardy, Mrs. Douglass, etc.

(4x) Indicates medium floret, as Dr. Bennett, Mrs. Hornberger, Dr. Moody, etc.

(3x) Indicates the smaller flowered Glads, as Cara Mia, Miss Bloomington, Gold Eagle, etc. In some instances we use a combination of two symbols to indicate an average. 5x are extra large, 4x medium, and 3x small flowers.

DESCRIPTIVE GLADIOLUS LIST

With new classifications and rating; see table above for details. In some instances no ratings are given; this is where our data is not yet complete and the rating will be given at a later date.

AFLAME (Hornberger) (Prop A) Tall S. (Com F. C. 1) 80-85 (Exhib. A) 5x. The giant in the Prim-Grand class. Massive plant, dark green foliage, tall straight spikes. Under favorable conditions, Aflame will grow six feet tall and have florets six inches or more. Its giant, well-placed bloom on a tall, strong yet willowy stem must be seen to be appreciated. Its coloring is considered wonderful; a rich deep begonia rose, shading to orange flame at edge of petals. The reverse side of petals are as beautiful as the face of the flower. A National prize winner of medals and awards. Easy to propagate. See letter "FORTY THOUSAND AFLAME."

AIDA (Pfitzer) (Prop A) Med. S. (Com.) 70-75 (4x). One of the best deep blue shades. Large, well placed flowers with reddish lilac blotch; five open; early. A very choice variety; easy to propagate.

ALBATROSS (Pfitzer) (Prop B.) Tall S. (Com F. C. 1) 80-85 (Exhib. A) 5x. Large, pure white, 6-8 open; very tall; bloom are the so-called Lily type, somewhat funnel shaped, a tendency to face upward. A good variety and easy to propagate.

ALIGHT (Hornberger) (Prop. A.) Tall S. (Com. F. C. 1) 80-85 (Exhib. A) 5x. Prim Grand. A sport of Aflame, a wonderful new variety, a shade lighter in color than Aflame, and with its large white throat blotch makes it a very distinctive and charming variety; easy to propagate. As this is a color sport of Aflame, it has all the habits and qualities of its parent, except the difference in coloring

ALLENWOOD (Hornberger) (Prop B) Tall S. (Com. F. C. 1) 85-90 (Exhib. A) 5x. Tall spike, deep pink, 6-8 open. A little deeper in color than "Phipps."

ALICE REID (Gelser) Nice light early pink, will rate next season.

AMADOR (Kinglsey) New red, highly advertised, will be rated later.

ARISTOCRAT (Bill) (Prop B.) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 2) 80-85 (3x) Prim Grand. Pale saffron, flaked orange; a lovely color; 5-6 open.

AVE MARIA (Pfitzer) (Prop A. 1) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 2) 75-80 (Exhib. B.) 4x. A good light blue, purplish blotch; 7-8 open; very good propagator; extra good.

BAGDAD (Palmer) (Prop. A) Tall S. (Com. F. C. 2) 85-90 (Exhib. A.) 5x. A smoky rose, a wonderful grower and massive plant with tall straight stems that carry massive large flowers; 5-6 open very large florets often six inches.

BERTY SNOW (Mair) (Prop. B.) Tall S. (Com. F. C. 1) 75-80 (Exhib. A.) 4x. A very nice lavender, 7-8 open large flowers on a good spike; good propagator. Very good but not equal to Minuet.

BETTY NUTHALL (Salbach) (Prop. A. 1) Tall S. (Com. F. C. 1) 115-120 (Exhib. A) 4x. Coral pink, pale yellow throat, markings shading to orange, general color effect salmon orange. Very tall, straight spikes, a massive, heavy plant, rapid propagator. Large well-placed flowers; a good keeper and shipper. One of the best commercial cut flowers on the market today. Late.

BILL SOWDEN (Fallu) (Prop. B) Med. S. (Com.) (F. C. 2) 80-85 (Exhib. A.) 5x. We were one of the very first to grow this variety as Fallu sent us some of his stock before he introduced the variety. Very large massive deep blood-red, 6-7 inch blooms with 5-6 open. A sensational new variety; bulblets somewhat hard to germinate.

BLEEDING HEART (Brown) (Prop. B) Tall S. (Com. F. C. 1) 80-85 (Exhib. A) 4x. White, suffused pale pink, with large red distinctive blotch; 8-10 open. Strong grower. Outstanding; a new glorified Pendleton. Extra choice.

BLUE DANUBE (Pfitzer) (Prop. C) Tall S. (Com. F. C. 2) 80-85 (Exhib. B) 4x. Beautiful light blue; long, straight spike; 6-8 open large florets; good placement; large flowers; clear color; bulblets hard to germinate.

BLUE TRIUMPHATOR (Pfitzer) (Prop. E) Tall S. (Exhib. A) 85-90 (5x) Note: requires ideal soil and environment to produce exhibition A spikes. Tall spike, large flowers. Has been called a super Glad by some growers. A very slow propagator. We have not found this a satisfactory grower.

BON ECHO (Bonisteel) (Prop. A.) Tall S. (Com. F. C. 1) 80-85 (Exhib. B) 4x. Lovely light pink, superior to Mrs. Sisson. A very fine variety, should be more widely grown; extra good here.

BROWN WINGS (Hornberger) (Prop. A.) Med. S. (Exhib. B) 80-85 (4x) Prim Grand. A color novelty, general color effect brown and tan; a favorite with people who like odd shades.

CANBERRA (Erry) (Prop. A.) Tall S. (Com. F. C. 1) 90-95 (Exhib. A) 4-5x. Strong growing plant, a good yellow, buds have greenish cast but color is good when blooms are open.

CAPT. BOYNTON (Boynton) (Prop. A.) Tall S. (Com. F. C. 1) 75-80 (Exhib. B) 4x. Light lavender; large flowers; good commercial; good propagator.

CARA MIA (Miller) (Prop. A.) Tall S. (Com. F. C. 1) 65-70 (3x) Prim Grand. Shrimp pink. An Extra early variety; good for early bloom.

CATHERINE COLEMAN (Coleman) (Prop. B.) Tall S. (Com. F. C. 1) 90-95 (Exhib. A) 4x. A clear salmon rose; 7-8 large flowers open; good placement; tall strong plant. The large, heavy blooms sometimes bend the spikes; extra good.

CHAMPLAIN (Palmer) (Prop. D) Med. S. (75-80) (Exhib. B) 4x. A new light blue. Good color.

CHARLES DICKENS (Pfitzer) (Prop. A) Tall S. (Com. F. C. 2) 80-85 (Exhib. A) 4x. Early; very tall purple-violet; strong growers; vigorous plant; good propagator.

COL CHAS. LINDBERGH (Kunderd) Data for rating not available. Color soft rose, with lavender tint, low petals soft cream, several open.

COMMANDER KOEHL (Pfitzer) (Prop. A1) Tall S. (Com. F. C. 2) 80-85 (Exhib. A) 5x. A large clear, dark blood-red; tall spike, strong plant; good propagator; flowers very large; a real outstanding new red.

CORONADO (Briggs) (Prop. D) Short S. 80-85 (Exhib. B) 4-5x. Heavily ruffled white with purple lace-like throat. Slow propagator.

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- CORYPHEE** (Pfitzer) (Prop. B) Med. S. (Color A 1) 75-80 (Exhib. B) 4x. Large flowered shell-pink. I think one of the most beautiful shades of pink found in Glads. Some years, when moisture, weather and soil are just right, we have produced most wonderful straight spikes that would rank any place as super Glads, but at other times, stems crook badly in most parts of the east.
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- DAMASCUS** (Stevens) (Prop. A) Med. S. (Com.) 80-85 (Exhib. B) 4x. Deep rose purple, overcast blue, red blotch; a very popular smoky.
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- DOROTHY DELL** (Carpenter) New bright orange, reputed early, rating later.
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- DR. F. E. BENNETT** (Diener) (Prop. A) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 1) 90-95 (Exhib. A) 4x. Fiery orange-scarlet, white lines in throat; 7-8 large florets open; a very popular red.
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- DR. MOODY** (Kinyon) (Prop. A-1) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 1) 80-85 (Exhib. B.) 4x. Light lavender; good spike; many open; strong grower; fast propagator.
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- DR. NELSON SHOOK** (Kunderd) (Prop. A) Tall S. (Com. F. C. 2) 80-85 (Exhib. A) 4x. Tyrian rose, ruffled; strong grower; tall, heavy spike; 6-8 open; extra good.
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- EARLY SUNRISE** (Velthuys) (Prop. B) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 1) 65-70 (Exhib. B.) 4x. Very early; strong spike; good placement; a very fine commercial, only fault is the difficulty to germinate the large, hard shelled bulblets. I believe, if it did not have this fault, it would be one of the most popular varieties.
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- E. I. FARRINGTON** (Rowe) (Prop. A) Tall S. (Com. F. C. 1) 70-75 (Exhib. B) 4x. Good grower; color a soft yellow self, a very good yellow.
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- EMBERS** (Hornberger) (Prop. A.) Tall. (Com. F. C. 1) 80-85. (Exhib. B) 4x. Prim-Grand. Another sport of Aflame, not alone a color sport, but with this variety some structural changes as well, it grows as tall and opens as many as Aflame and Alight, but the individual florets are not quite as large, the color is outstanding, a blend of begonia rose with a creamy pink, giving a general hair stripe effect.
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- EMILE AUBRUN** (Lemoine) (Prop. A) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 2) 85-90 (Exhib. A) 4x. Coppery bronze; large red blotch; 8-12 blooms open; large flowers; good placement, and good propagator.
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- FANNY CROSBY** (Carpenter) (Prop. B) (Med. S.) Com. F. C. 1 (75-80) (Exhib. B.) 4x. Large, creamy white, yellow throat; good spike; large flowers; a worthwhile variety.
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- FRANK McCOY** (Briggs) (Prop. B) Tall. S. (Com. F. C. 1) 80-85 (Exhib. A) 4x. Tall large pink; many open.
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- GATE OF HEAVEN** (Pfitzer) New yellow, data lacking for complete rating this season.
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- GERTRUDE PFITZER** (Prop. D.) Med. S. (70-75) 4x. Light blue with violet center; large flowers; a nice variety; good blue.
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- GIANT NYMPH** (Coleman) (Prop. A 1) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 1) 80-85 (Exhib. B.) 4x. Large, light salmon-rose pink; one of our best commercial pinks; very strong grower. We have seen this variety produce fine bloom when others were a failure.
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- GLADDIE BOY** (Bill) (Prop. A) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 1) 70-75 (Exhib. B.) 4x. Early salmon pink; very fine. Prim Grand.
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- GOLDEN DREAM** (Groff) (Prop. A) Tall (Com. F. C. 1) 95-100 (Exhib. A) 4x. Tall, strong grower; long stems; fine placement; 7-10 open; a very clear, deep yellow. Do not cut buds tight. To be at its best, cut when 1 or 2 blooms have opened.
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- HEAVENLY BLUE** (Pfitzer) (Prop. A) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 2) 80-85 (Exhib. B.) 4x. Note: Somewhat subject to storage rot, read what we say under (Diseases). Pale, sky blue, a few darker lines in throat; 8-10 open; good propagator; with us a good grower and propagator.
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IMPRESSARIO (Kunderd) (Prop. E.) Med. S. (80-85) 3x. Large, fine lacinated yellow; one of the best.

JESSIE (Mair) (Prop. B) Med. S (Com. F. C. 1) 80-85 (Exhib. B.) 4x. Tall, deep rose-pink; very good; good grower.

JOERG'S WHITE (Joerg) (Prop. B) short S. (Com. F. C. 1) 85-90 (Exhib. B) 4-5x. Good grower and germinator but only moderate propagator; very large, well placed flowers; short spikes.

JOHN T. PIRIE (Kunderd) (Prop. A) Tall S. 85-90 (Exhib. B) 4x. Tall spike; mahogany brown with darker throat, bordered yellow. Very odd coloring.

JONKHEER VAN TETS (Pfitzer) (Prop. D) Tall S. (Good color) 90-95 (Exhib. A) 4x. Large, pure white; 7-8 open; strong grower; slow propagator.

JUBILEE (Kemp) (Prop. D) Med. S (Good color) 80-85 (Exhib. A) 5x. Note: Exhib. A only when given good conditions. Large, rose lavender; very light texture.

KING ARTHUR (Arenius) (Prop. D.) Short S. (80-85) (Exhib. A) 5x. Note: Exhib. A only under A-1 conditions. A very large ruffled lavender; in a good growing environment, produces wonderful blooms.

LAIDLEY (Erry) (Prop. C) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 1) 85-90 (Exhib. B) 4x. Flaked and striped pink, crimson blotch in throat; 6-8 open; a very fine thing in this color.

LA PALOMA (Dusinberrie) (Prop. B) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 1) 75-80 (Exhib. B) 4x. Prim Grand. Large, bright orange, quite a large percent of crooked spikes here, but color and substance is very good; 4-6 open.

LIGHTS OF GOLD (H-1177) (Hornberger) Prop. A 1. (Med. S) (Com. F. C. 1) 70-75 (Exhib. B) 4x. Read the letters on another page about this variety, formerly listed as H-1177. Intensely ruffled bright salmon pink with an extra large throat blotch of Golden yellow. The blend and the contrast is very exceptional. Many customers say it is the most beautiful Glad they have ever seen. Good, hardy plant.

LOYALTY (Austin) (Prop. A 1) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 1) 90-95 (Exhib. B.) 4x. A good, clear yellow, not as deep a color as Golden Dream but flowers are larger; one of the best yellows.

MAID OF ORLEANS (Pfitzer) (Prop. A) Tall S. (Com. F. C. 1) 80-85 (Exhib. A) 4x. Large, lovely milky white with cream throat. Tall, straight spike. Flowers usually perfectly placed. A glorious and satisfactory white.

MAMMOTH WHITE (Pfitzer) (Prop. B) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 1) 90-95 (Exhib. A) 5x. Very large, pure white; 5-6 open, often 6 inches across; wonderful for exhibition; fair propagator.

MARGARET FULTON (Ogrodnichuk) (Prop. B) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 1) 85-90 (Exhib. B) 4x. Rich, deep salmon of an unusually solid color. Faint apricot in throat, no other markings.

MARGARET GOODRICH (Goodrich) (Prop. B) Med. S (Com. F. C. 1) 85-90 (Exhib. B) 4x. Good, tall, large white, large red throat blotch.

MARMORA (Erry) (Prop. A) Med-Tall S. (Com. F. C. 2) 80-85 (Exhib. A) 4-5x. Strong grower; 8-12 open; large flowers; color slate grey with pale purple blotch; an outstanding exhibition variety; in heavy demand.

MILDRED LOUISE (Wentworth) (Prop. B) Med. S (Com. F. C. 1) 85-90 (Exhib. A) 4-5x. Soft orange pink. Individual florets well open and perfectly placed. Straight spike.

MILKMAID (Gilrey) (Prop. B) Med. S (Com. F. C. 1) 80-85 (Exhib. B) 4x. Pure white; tall, large flowers; many open; sometimes flecked with pink.

MINUET (Coleman) (Prop. A) Med.-Tall S (Com. F. C. 1) 80-85 (Exhib. A) 4-5x. One of the best Glads ever listed; vigorous strong plant; heavy, long spike; a clear pinkish lavender; very large flowers, heavy substance; good placement; 6-8 open; a keeper and shipper. I think it the best commercial we list. Minuet is a good grower and produces loads of bulblets but unless you use proper precautions they may not germinate well. We get as good germination as from any other variety.

MISS NEW YORK (Hornberger) (Prop. B) Med. S (Com. F. C. 1) (Exhib. B) 4x. Strong plant; 5-6 open; good substance; crisp form; color doree-begonia rose; a very lovely color.

MISS NEW ZEALAND (Julyn) Very tall, looks good after one season, but we do not have enough data to give rating this season, but performance first season has been very satisfactory. Salmon apricot, suffused rose, with peach colored blotch.

MME. MOUNET SULLEY (Lemoine) (Prop. C) Med. S (Com. F. C. 1) 80-85 (Exhib. B) 4x. A tall, creamy white with large red blotch in throat; much prized by connoisseurs. A lovely and charming contrast of color; somewhat slow propagator but good grower.

MOROCCO (Pfitzer) (Prop. A) Med S. (Com.) 80-85 (Exhib. B) 4x 1. One of the extra dark reds, about as dark as Persia but larger, taller and better; 6-8 open.

MOTHER MACHREE (Stevens) (Prop. A) Med-Tall (Com.) 95-100 (Exhib. A) 4x. A soft, smoky lavender combined with orange and gray; a very tall, strong plant; a long spike and good placement; 6-8 open large flowers; good grower; good propagator.

MR. W. H. PHIPPS (Diener) (Prop. A) Tall (Com. F. C. 1) 105-110 (Exhib. A) 4-5x. La France Pink (The wonder Glad;) one of the best exhibition varieties in existence.

MRS. ANNA PFITZER (Pfitzer) (Prop. D) Tall (Good color) 85-90 (Exhib. A) 4x. Tall creamy white; buds greenish in color; long spike; 8-10 or more open; good grower but very slow propagator.

MRS. CATHERINE EDWARDS (Hornberger) (Prop. B) Tall S. (Com. F. C. 1) 70-75 (Exhib. B) 4-5x. Extra tall strong plant; an early white; color a creamy white but not as deep as Mrs. A. Pfitzer; 8-10 or more open; flowers very large; flowers have been reported nearly 7 inches across.

MRS. F. C. HORNBERGER (Hornberger) (Prop. A) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 1) 100-105 (Exhib. A) 4x. After growing this variety many years and producing millions of bulbs under all kinds of soil and climatic conditions, we maintain this to be an A 1 commercial white; included in the National Symposium for the last four years as one of the best 50 by national vote. A strong growing pure white; slightly frilled bloom; rapid propagator; large flowers, 6-8 open, sometimes more; very good keeper, a well known Buffalo florist says the best keeper they ever used. Its record of show winnings is too long to print here. It has won many medals and championship vases including the VAUGHAN'S BRONZE MEDAL. (A recent letter of approval:) CAMPBELL-FLINN NURSERY CO., TEXAS—April 20, 1935—They state:—"We are growing Glads for cut flowers for the florist's trade. We have several thousand of the Mrs. F. C. Hornberger which we are beginning to cut now. I presume this is your own origination. I think it the finest white I have ever seen."—G. S. Flinn. NOTE: This performance on the Gulf coast of Texas last April is duplicated in Florida and other places where we sell large quantities of this variety.

MRS. LEO MILLER (Miller) (Prop. D) Tall S. (Good Color) 85-90 (4x.) Unusual in substance, ruffling and blooming period. Beautiful clear color—salmon to a throat of gold.

MRS. LEON DOUGLASS (Diener) (Prop. A) Tall S. (Com. F. C. 1) 95-100 (Exhib. A) 4-5x. A salmon rose striped flame; very tall and very large flowers. This has always been one of the "best sellers"; 6 or more open; good grower and propagator; good commercial; good exhibition.

MRS. P. W. SISSON (Coleman) (Prop. B) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 1) 85-90 (Exhib. B) 4x. Needs good culture. Creamy light pink; 6 or more open; fairly good propagator.

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- MRS. RAY P. CHASE** (Dr. Miller) (Prop. A-1) Med-Tall S. (Com. F. C. 1) 75-80 (Exhib. A) 5x. Large, creamy white, light yellow throat; extra large flowers on good stem; fast propagator; good grower. Buds are flecked with purple, but as flower opens, most of the color flecking remains on outside of floret.
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- MRS. VAN KONYNENBURG** (Pfitzer) (Prop. B) Med. S (Com.) 75-80 (4x). A medium light blue; fair height; 5-6 open; blooms do not open very wide and open upward.
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- OLIVE GOODRICH** (Goodrich) (Prop. B) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 1) 80-85 (Exhib. B) 4x. White with delicate pink edge. Nothing more lovely than this when it comes right. Occasionally streaks. Short in dry weather.
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- ORANGE WONDER** (Kemp) (Prop. A) Tall (Com. F. C. 1) 105-110 (Exhib. B) 4x. Dark orange; tall strong, vigorous plant.
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- OUR SELECTION** (Ball) (Prop. A-1) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 2) 85-90. (Exhib. A.) 4x. A trifle under medium height, very sturdy strong plant, color salmon red, flaked deeper, cerise and creamy blotch on lower petals, 8 to 10, and sometimes 12 large blooms open.
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- PAUL PFITZER** (Pfitzer) (Prop. B) Med. S (Com. F. C. 2) 75-80 (Exhib. B) 4x. Reddish purple; moderate grower and propagator. Pronounced tendency to produce sports. Variable.
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- PAULINE KUNDERD** (Kunderd) (Prop. C) Med. (Com. F. C. 1) 85-90 (Exhib. A) 4x. Light rose pink, creamy throat; 6-8 large flowers open; slow propagator.
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- PEARL OF CALIFORNIA** (Kingsley) (Prop. C) Med. (Com. F. C. 1) 85-90 (Exhib. B) 4x. La France pink, 6-8 large blooms open; a most lovely pink; we think in the right locations this would rate higher.
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- PELEGRINA** (Pfitzer) (Prop. B) Med. (Com.) 75-80 (Exhib. B) 4x. (A-1 color) Early, large, deep dark blue; 6-8 open; a high class variety. Exceptional color.
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- PFITZER'S TRIUMPH** (Pfitzer) (Prop. B) Med. S (Com. F. C. 1) 85-90 (Exhib. A) 5x. Bright orange salmon red with dark red blotch; immense wide open flowers; stems not extra strong; for best results cut as buds begin to open.
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- PICARDY** (Palmer) (Prop. A-1) Tall (Com. F. C. 1) 85-90 (Exhib. A) 4-5x. Regarded as Palmer's masterpiece. We think this one of the finest Glads in the world and by far the best variety Palmer has so far named. A clear, shrimp pink of immense size; 7-10 open; often 6 inches or more across; a fast propagator. Seems to do well under even adverse conditions.
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- PRIDE OF WANAKAH** (Chriswell) (Prop. A) Tall (Com. F. C. 1) 90-95 (Exhib. B.) 4x. A lovely shade of rich rose; good propagator and grower.
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- PRINCE OF INDIA** (Childs) (Prop. C) Short S. (85-90) 4x. Difficult propagator. An odd smoky, so unusual and out of the ordinary as to be in great demand.
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- PURPLE GLORY** (Kunderd) (Prop. B) Med. Tall (Com.) 85-90 (Exhib. A) 4x. An old and well known exhibition variety; needs good soil to bring out its real merits. Deep velvety maroon flowers, heavily ruffled; good grower; hard to germinate the bulblets.
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- PURPLE QUEEN** (Kunderd) color purple, data for rating not available.
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- PYTHIA** (Kunderd) (Prop. A) Med. S (Com. F. C. 1) 85-90 (Exhib. A) 4-5x. A very large, deep red; very showy; good grower and propagator.
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- QUEEN LOUISE** (Pfitzer) (Prop. C) Med. S (Com. F. C. 1) 80-85 (Exhib. A) 4x. A tall white; a very fine white.
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- QUEEN MARY** (Mair) (Prop. D.) Tall (Good color) 90-95 (Exhib. A) 4x. Tall, strong plant; long spike set with numerous large buff pink flowers; slow propagator.
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- RAMASSES** (Stevens) (Prop. C) Tall (Com.) 80-85 (Exhib. B) 4-5x. A very tall plant; purple flowers of immense size; 5-6 or more large florets open; has wavy and ruffled edges.
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RED LORY (Erry) (Prop. A) Tall (Com. F. C. 1) 95-100 (Exhib. A.) 4-5x. A very strong grower with tall spike; 10-12 or more open; a carmine rose with purplish red blotches.

RED PHIPPS (Briggs-Long) (Prop. B) Med. S (Com. F. C. 1) 80-85 (Exhib. B) 4x. A good light red; good placement and good grower.

RED PIRATE (Gelser) New Dark red, looks good so far, will classify later.

ROSE MARIE PFITZER (Pfitzer) (Prop. D) Tall (Fine color) 85-90 (Exhib. A) 4x. White tinted pink, a peaches and cream effect; 8 or more open; very popular.

RUFFLED GOLD (Goodrich) (Prop. A) Tall (Com. F. C. 1) 85-90 (Exhib. B) 4x. Very good ruffled yellow; very fine; when given good growing conditions good grower.

SALBACH'S PINK (Salbach) (Prop. B) Med. (Com. F. C. 1) 85-90 (Exhib. B) 4x. Large geranium pink; good spike; 6 or more large flowers open; strong grower.

SCHUBERT (Pfitzer) (Prop. B) Med. (Com. F. C. 1) (Good color) 85-90 (4x) Very good cream color with yellow blotch. Strong grower.

SCHWABEN GIRL (Pfitzer) (Prop. B) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 1) 75-80 (Exhib. B) 4x. Early, large, pure pink; 7-8 open; very fine when well grown.

SOLVEIG (Decorah Gardens—Bearman) (Prop. E) Med. S (Extra fine color) 95-100 (Exhib. A) 5x. Note: For (Exhib. A) bloom, give A1 growing conditions, mulch and water. Ruffled white, 5-7 open; a very fine new variety (where it can be grown successfully) We have grown it four years, and so far it has been most unsatisfactory; a poor propagator. We offer it with this explanation.

SPRAY OF GOLD (Palmer) Short spikes, small yellow flowers, rating later.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM (Pfitzer) new white, not yet rated by us. Highly advt.

THOMAS A. EDISON (Kunderd) (Prop. D) Short S. (Fine color) 90-95 (4x) Heavily ruffled, deep velvety red; good grower.

TOBERSUN (Austin) (Prop. B) Med. S (Com. F. C. 1) 105-110 (Exhib. B) 4x. Large, clear yellow; 6-8 open; strong grower; fair propagator.

TREVONIAN (Hornberger) (Prop. A) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 1) 80-85 (Exhib. A) 5x. Read page of letters, printed elsewhere, describing 1935 prizes won by Trevonian. A very large, outstanding new rose red and a very fine exhibition and commercial. We have had fine reports on this variety. Strong grower.

VEILCHENBLAU (Pfitzer) (Prop. B) Med. (Com.) 90-95 (Exhib. B) 4x. Large, dark blue, a very popular dark blue; good grower; fair propagator.

WASAGA (Palmer) (Prop. C) Med. S. (Com. F. C. 1) (Color exceptional F. C. A. 1) 90-95 (4x) Prim Grand. Strong growing buff; flowers somewhat ruffled; 4-5 open.

WHITE ORCHID (Bill) (Prop. B) Tall (Com. F. C. 1) 65-70 (Exhib. B) 4x. Prim Grand. Early, Tall, ruffled.

WHITE PREMIER (Bill) color white, rating will be given at a future date.

YVONNE (Krelage) (Prop. A-1) Tall (Com. F. C. 1) 75-80 (Exhib. B) 4x. Blush white, cerise spot in throat; 6-8 very large open flowers on a strong, tall plant; strong grower; fast propagator.

ZANE GREY (Hornberger) (Prop. B) Med. (Com. F. C. 2) 80-85 (Exhib. B.) 4x. This is a pale light grey sport of Marmora; very interesting to grow along with Marmora; color is distinctly different.

ZILLAH (Parkman) (Prop. B) Med. (Com. F. C. 1) 70-75 (Exhib. B) 4x. Large, massive plant; extra dark green foliage, straight, tall spike; big flower head; 6-8 massive flowers open; color is a soft, warm yellow; florets are well ruffled. A letter from—The Lone Star Gardens, Oklahoma, March 5, 1935 states:—"My only objection to Zillah is that they were so gorgeous that they made the rest of my garden look like hollyhocks and sunflowers."—End of quote.

CONDITIONS OF SALE



DISCOUNTS FROM PREPAID LIST: Note these discounts do not apply to the f.o.b. prices quoted elsewhere, also "Collections and Lot Assortments" are not included in these discounts which apply to retail bulb list only.

CASH DISCOUNTS FROM PREPAID LIST WILL BE: 5% cash discounts on all orders under \$25.00 and 10% discount on all orders over \$25.00. If you do not want the cash discounts, let us know and we will give you double the above cash discounts in extra bulbs of our selection, consisting mainly of varieties on your order.

PURITY AND HEALTH: Our State Nursery License No. 2654 is issued to us under the rigid inspection regulations of the NEW YORK STATE DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE AND MARKETS. Our bulbs have been found and declared 100% free of thrips.

TERMS: Cash before shipment or C. O. D. for balance due. 20% will reserve for later shipment. Orders not paid in full by April 15 will then be shipped C. O. D. for balance still due. **FOREIGN SHIPMENTS:** Not prepaid for low priced bulbs, add postage extra.

ERRORS: Are as likely to be made by us as by any other grower; we try to adjust all errors and complaints to the complete satisfaction of the customer.

HOW SHIPPED: Prepaid items are shipped by express or parcel post. Express is the only safe way in very cold weather as such shipments are insured against freezing, while parcel post shipments do not cover loss by freezing. For that reason we only guarantee delivery when the manner of shipment is left entirely to our discretion in very cold weather.

TIME OF SHIPMENT: All orders are entered for shipment early in spring, prior to planting time for your locality, unless otherwise instructed.

HOW TO REMIT: We accept personal checks, drafts, Express money orders, etc., but we prefer payment with U. S. Postal Money Orders, we can have these cashed at P. O. but the others must be handled by our bank, and we are charged for this handling, as it costs you something extra to buy a postal M. O. we will allow you extras, to more than cover fee for every postal M. O. you send us in payment.

PREPAID PRICE LIST

MINIMUM ITEM must be 10c or more; minimum order \$1.00. Two (2) bulbs sold at the ten (10) bulb rate, but item must be 10c or more. 25 bulbs at the 100 rate; 250 bulbs at the 1000 rate. To find the 1000 price, multiply the 100 price by eight (8). Bulblets pints and half pints at quart rate. Bulblets listed per 1000 can be had in packets at 10c and 25c each when 1000 rate is less than \$5.00 per 1000. In addition to discounts, we give extras with all orders, large and small. As a rule, the extras will be in varieties ordered, but if you name a number of extras you would like, we will try to add them if we have enough stock, but we can not promise you to add every variety you mention.

Variety	Per	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	Bulblets	
								Per	
AFLAME	100	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.20	\$.80	\$.60	Qt.	3.50
	10	.40	.30	.20	.15	.12	.10	1000	1.00
AIDA	100	5.00	4.00	3.00	.200	—	—	Qt.	5.00
	10	.60	.50	.40	.30	—	—	1000	1.50
ALBATROSS	100	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	—	—	—	—
	10	.60	.50	.40	.30	—	—	—	—
ALICE REID	10	1.50	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	—	—	—
	100	90.00	75.00	60.00	50.00	40.00	30.00	100	5.00
ALIGHT	10	10.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	10	.60
	1	1.25	1.00	.80	.70	.60	.50	—	—
ALLENWOOD	100	10.00	8.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	Qt.	5.00
	10	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.40	.30	1000	1.00
AMADOR	10	1.50	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.40	—	—
	100	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.80	.70	Qt.	2.00
ARISTOCRAT	10	.40	.30	.20	.15	.12	.10	1000	.80
	100	4.00	2.50	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	Qt.	3.00
AVE MARIA	10	.50	.30	.20	.15	.12	.10	1000	1.00
	100	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	1000	1.80
BAGDAD	10	.60	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	100	.25
	100	4.00	3.00	2.40	1.80	1.40	1.00	1000	.80
BERTY SNOW	10	.50	.40	.30	.25	.20	.15	—	—
	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.75	.50	Qt.	2.00
BETTY NUTHALL	10	.50	.35	.30	.15	.12	.10	1000	.80

Variety	Per	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	Bulblets Per	
BILL SOWDEN	100	—	4.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	1000	3.00
	10	—	.60	.40	.30	.20	.15	100	.40
BLEEDING HEART	100	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	—	—	—	—
	10	.75	.60	.50	.40	.30	.25	—	—
BLUE DANUBE	100	6.50	5.00	4.00	—	—	—	—	—
	10	.75	.60	.50	—	—	—	—	—
BLUE TRIUMPHATOR	10	2.50	1.50	1.00	—	—	—	—	—
BON ECHO	100	3.00	2.50	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	Qt.	4.00
	10	.40	.30	.20	.15	.12	.10	1000	1.00
BROWN WINGS	100	4.50	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.60	Qt.	3.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	.10	1000	1.00
CANBERRA	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.60	Qt.	3.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	.10	1000	1.00
CAPT. BOYNTON	100	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	Qt.	2.00
	10	.40	.25	.20	.15	.12	.10	1000	.80
CARA MIA	100	2.50	2.00	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	Qt.	2.00
	10	.40	.25	.20	.15	.12	.10	1000	.80
CATHERINE COLEMAN	100	3.50	2.75	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	Qt.	3.50
	10	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	.12	1000	1.00
CHAMPLAIN	10	6.40	4.80	4.00	3.20	2.40	2.00	—	—
	1	.80	.60	.50	.40	.30	.25	—	—
CHARLES DICKENS	100	4.00	2.80	2.00	1.40	1.00	—	Qt.	4.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	—	1000	1.00
COL. CHAS. LINDBERGH	10	1.00	.80	.70	.60	.50	.40	—	—
COMMANDER KOEHL	100	4.80	3.80	2.80	1.80	1.40	1.20	1000	2.00
	10	.60	.50	.35	.25	.20	.15	100	.25
CORONADO	100	4.80	3.80	2.80	1.80	1.40	—	1000	2.00
	10	.60	.50	.40	.35	.25	—	100	.25
CORYPHEE	100	4.80	3.80	2.80	1.80	—	—	—	—
	10	.60	.50	.40	.35	—	—	1000	1.50
DAMASCUS	100	3.50	2.50	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	Qt.	2.00
	10	.40	.30	.20	.15	.12	.10	1000	1.00
DOROTHY DELL	1	.75	.50	.40	.30	.25	.20	10	.50
DR. F. E. BENNETT	100	3.50	2.50	1.50	1.00	.75	—	Qt.	3.00
	10	.50	.35	.20	.15	.12	—	1000	1.00
DR. MOODY	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.75	.50	Qt.	3.00
	10	.50	.35	.20	.15	.12	.10	1000	1.00
DR. N. SHOOK	100	4.50	3.00	2.00	1.00	.75	.50	Qt.	3.00
	10	.50	.35	.20	.15	.12	.10	1000	1.00
EARLY SUNRISE	10	1.00	.75	.50	—	—	—	—	—
E. I. FARRINGTON	100	4.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	.75	.50	Qt.	3.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.20	.12	.10	1000	1.00
EMBERS	1	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.75	5	1.00
EMILE AUBRUN	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.75	.50	Qt.	3.00
	10	.50	.35	.30	.15	.12	.10	1000	1.00
FANNY CROSBY	100	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	1000	2.00
	10	.60	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	100	.25
FRANK McCOY	100	—	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	—	—
	10	—	.60	.50	.40	.30	.20	—	—
GATE OF HEAVEN	1	.30	.25	.20	.16	.12	.10	10	.30
GERTRUDE PFITZER	10	.75	.60	.50	.40	.30	.20	100	.20
GIANT NYMPH	100	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	Qt.	3.00
	10	.40	.30	.20	.15	.12	.10	1000	.80
GLADDIE BOY	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	Qt.	3.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.20	.12	.10	1000	1.00
GOLDEN DREAM	100	3.00	2.00	1.50	—	—	—	—	—
	10	.40	.30	.20	—	—	—	1000	.80
HEAVENLY BLUE	100	—	3.00	2.00	1.20	.75	—	Qt.	4.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.15	.10	—	1000	1.00
IMPRESSARIO	1	.40	.30	.20	.15	.12	.10	10	.30
JESSIE	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.75	—	Qt.	4.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.15	.10	—	1000	1.00
JOERG'S WHITE	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	Qt.	2.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	.10	1000	.80
JOHN T. PIRIE	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.75	.50	Qt.	4.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.15	.12	.10	1000	1.00
JONKHEER VAN TETS	10	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.40	.30	10	.20
JUBILEE	100	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	—	—	—
	10	.70	.60	.50	.40	.30	—	—	—
KING ARTHUR	10	2.40	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.00	.80	10	.20
	1	.30	.25	.20	.15	.12	.10	—	—
LAIDLEY	100	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1000	5.00
	10	.70	.60	.50	.40	.30	.25	100	.60

Variety	Per	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	Bulblets	
								Per	
LA PALOMA	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.20	.75	—	Qt.	4.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.15	.10	—	1000	1.00
LIGHTS OF GOLD	10	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.60	1000	5.00
	1	.60	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	100	.60
LOYALTY	100	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	Qt.	3.00
	10	.40	.30	.20	.15	.12	.10	1000	1.00
MAID OF ORLEANS	100	8.00	6.00	5.00	4.50	3.80	—	1000	8.00
	10	.90	.75	.60	.50	.40	—	100	1.00
MAMMOTH WHITE	100	5.00	3.80	2.80	2.20	1.80	1.20	1000	2.00
	10	.60	.45	.35	.25	.20	.15	100	.25
MARGARET FULTON	10	1.00	.75	.60	.50	.40	.20	100	1.00
MARGARET GOODRICH	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.75	.60	Qt.	4.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	.10	1000	1.00
MARMORA	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	Qt.	3.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	.10	1000	1.00
MILDRED LOUISE	10	2.00	1.50	1.00	.80	.60	.50	10	.25
	1	.25	.20	.15	.12	—	—	—	—
MILKMAID	100	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	1000	2.00
	10	.75	.60	.50	.40	.30	.20	100	.25
MINUET	100	4.40	3.80	2.00	1.80	1.00	—	1000	2.00
	10	.60	.50	.30	.20	.15	—	100	.25
MISS NEW YORK	100	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.60	1000	1.00
	10	.40	.30	.20	.15	.12	.10	—	—
MISS NEW ZEALAND	Each	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.25	3	1.00
MME. MOUNET SULLEY	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.80	.60	Qt.	4.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	.10	1000	1.00
MOROCCO	100	4.80	3.80	2.80	2.40	1.00	.75	1000	1.00
	10	.55	.45	.35	.25	.15	.10	—	—
MOTHER MACHREE	100	4.40	3.20	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	Qt.	4.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	.10	1000	1.00
MR. W. H. PHIPPS	100	4.00	3.00	2.40	1.80	1.00	.75	1000	1.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	.10	—	—
MRS. ANNA PFITZER	10	2.00	1.75	1.00	—	—	—	—	—
	1	.25	.20	.15	—	—	—	—	—
MRS. CATH. EDWARDS	100	5.00	4.00	2.50	1.50	1.00	—	—	—
	10	.60	.50	.30	.20	.15	—	1000	1.00
MRS. F. C. HORNBERGER	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—
	10	.50	.40	.30	—	—	—	—	—
MRS. LEO MILLER	1	1.00	.80	.70	.60	.50	.40	10	1.00
MRS. LEON DOUGLASS	100	3.00	2.00	1.00	—	—	—	1000	1.00
	10	.40	.30	.20	—	—	—	—	—
MRS. P. W. SISSON	100	3.00	2.00	1.00	—	—	—	1000	1.00
	10	.40	.30	.20	—	—	—	—	—
MRS. R. P. CHASE	100	6.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	Qt.	3.50
	10	.70	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	1000	1.20
MRS. VAN KONYNENBURG	100	6.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	Qt.	3.50
	10	.70	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	1000	1.00
OLIVE GOODRICH	100	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.70	.60	Qt.	3.00
	10	.40	.30	.20	.15	.12	.10	1000	1.00
ORANGE WONDER	100	3.00	2.00	1.00	.75	.60	.50	Qt.	2.00
	10	.40	.30	.15	.12	.10	—	1000	.80
OUR SELECTION	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.25	1.00	.75	Qt.	3.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	.10	1000	1.00
PAUL PFITZER	100	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	1000	1.00
	10	.40	.30	.20	.15	.12	.10	—	—
PAULINE KUNDERD	100	7.00	5.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1000	3.00
	10	.80	.60	.40	.30	.25	.20	100	.40
PEARL OF CALIFORNIA	100	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	1000	2.00
	10	.60	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	100	.25
PELEGRINA	100	12.00	10.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	1000	7.00
	10	1.50	1.25	1.00	.75	.60	.50	100	.80
PFITZER'S TRIUMPH	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	Qt.	3.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	.10	1000	1.00
PICARDY	100	4.40	3.20	2.40	1.75	1.25	1.00	1000	1.20
	10	.60	.45	.35	.25	.20	.15	100	.15
PRIDE OF WANAKAH	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	Qt.	3.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	.10	1000	1.00
PRINCE OF INDIA	100	—	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.75	Qt.	4.00
	10	.60	.50	.40	.30	.15	.10	1000	1.00
PURPLE GLORY	10	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	.12	100	.20
PURPLE QUEEN	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.20	.75	.50	1000	1.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	.10	—	—
PYTHIA	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.20	.75	.50	Qt.	3.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	.10	1000	1.00

Variety	Per	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	Bulblets Per	
QUEEN LOUISE	100	10.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00	1.50	1000	4.00
	10	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.30	.20	100	.50
QUEEN MARY	10	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	—	—	—
	1	.35	.50	.25	.20	.15	—	—	—
RAMASSES	1	.20	.15	.12	.10	—	—	—	—
RED LORY	100	8.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1000	4.00
	10	1.00	.75	.60	.50	.40	.30	100	.50
RED PHIPPS	10	.80	.70	.60	.40	.30	.20	—	—
RED PIRATE	10	3.00	2.50	2.00	—	—	—	—	—
	1	.35	.50	.25	—	—	—	—	—
ROSE MARIE PFITZER	1	.50	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—
RUFFLED GOLD	10	.50	.40	.50	.25	—	—	1000	1.00
SALBACH'S PINK	100	4.80	3.60	2.80	2.00	1.60	1.20	1000	1.80
SCHUBERT	100	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	1000	5.00
	10	.90	.70	.50	.30	.20	.15	100	.60
SCHWABEN GIRL	100	12.00	10.00	8.00	7.00	—	—	1000	8.00
	10	1.50	1.20	1.00	.75	—	—	100	.90
SOLVEIG	1	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	—	—	—	—
SPRAY OF GOLD	10	.75	.60	.50	.40	.30	.20	1000	2.00
STAR OF BETHLEHEM	1	—	—	—	.40	.30	.25	—	—
THOMAS A. EDISON	1	.20	.15	.10	—	—	—	—	—
TOBERSUN	100	5.00	4.00	3.20	2.40	1.00	.75	1000	2.00
	10	.60	.50	.40	.30	.15	.10	100	.25
TREVONIAN	100	50.00	35.00	20.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	1000	5.00
	10	6.00	4.00	2.50	1.75	1.25	.60	100	.60
	1	.70	.50	.30	.20	.15	.10	—	—
VEILCHENBLAU	100	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.40	1.00	.75	Qt.	3.00
	10	.40	.50	.25	.15	.12	.10	1000	.80
WASAGA	10	1.60	1.20	.80	.60	—	—	—	—
WHITE ORCHID	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	1000	1.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	.12	—	—
WHITE PREMIER	100	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	1000	1.00
	10	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	.12	—	—
YVONNE	100	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.80	.60	Qt.	2.00
	10	.40	.30	.20	.15	.12	.10	1000	.80
ZANE GREY	10	9.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	100	1.00
	1	1.00	.90	.70	.50	.40	.30	10	.20
ZILLAH	100	20.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	100	2.00
	10	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.10	.90	.60	10	.25
	1	.30	.25	.20	.15	.12	.10	—	—

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OR SETS

I WILL DUPLICATE THE SPECIAL OFFERS OF ANY OTHER RELIABLE GROWER IF I HAVE THE STOCK. Just mail me the offer and we will do the rest.

GET ACQUAINTED OFFER: ALL IN PICARDY or other assortments. \$1.00. To all who send us one dollar (\$1.00) or more, we will send a special selection of medium sized bulbs, all large enough to give A-1 flowers. These will consist of the finest named varieties. All bulbs labeled or we will send in special mixture. We will give very good value in this offer, as it will be our best advertising special. We to have the privilege of selecting all varieties in this offer. If not satisfied, we guarantee to refund your money.

OUR FIFTY CENT SPECIALS (50c)

Last year these offers proved very popular. We again repeat this year, but we will confine the selection to the varieties we list in the 101 special lots. We will give big value, but the minimum amount sold of any size or any variety will be 50c but as much more of any variety as you care for. We will use assorted sizes to give you a long flowering season. You may suggest sizes you prefer, but we can not guarantee that we can supply all sizes as we may be sold short on some sizes, but we will give good value in these 50c assortments. We shall be very short of No. 1 size so these will run from size No. 2 to size No. 6. Order as many 50c lots as you wish. Any five (5) for \$2.25; any ten (10) for \$4.00; any fifteen (15) for \$5.75. No discounts apply.

SPECIAL COLOR MIXTURE. One large bulb each of 50 varieties, \$2.50 pre-paid. Same offer, in medium size bulbs \$2.00 prepaid. Same offer except 2 each, in medium size, \$3.25 prepaid.

101 LOT ASSORTMENTS

Collections or Lot Assortments at special prices, not more than (one) of any one item in any one collection, and no less than eight (8) items sold in this sale.

ANY 8 ITEMS \$3.00, ANY 15 ITEMS \$5.00, ANY 32 ITEMS for \$10.00. All will be plainly labeled and prepaid. ORDER BY LOT NUMBER. No catalog discounts apply.

L1 Aflame, 10 # 2	L35 Heavenly Blue, 15 # 3	L69 Picardy, 8 # 2
L2 Aflame, 14 # 3	L36 J. T. Pirie, 10 # 2	L70 Picardy, 12 # 3
L3 Aida, 10 # 2	L37 J. T. Pirie, 15 # 3	L71 Picardy, 16 # 4
L4 Aida, 14 # 3	L38 Jessie, 10 # 2	L72 Picardy, 21 # 5
L5 Aida, 18 # 4	L39 Jessie, 15 # 3	L73 Prince of Ind., 8 # 2
L6 Ave Maria, 12 # 3	L40 Jubilee, 7 # 2	L74 Prince of Ind., 12 # 3
L7 Ave Maria, 18 # 4	L41 Jubilee, 10 # 3	L75 Queen Louise, 5 # 2
L8 Allenwood, 10 # 2	L42 La Paloma, 10 # 2	L76 Queen Louise, 8 # 3
L9 Allenwood, 15 # 3	L43 La Paloma, 15 # 3	L77 Red Lory, 5 # 2
L10 Alight, 1 # 3	L44 Milkmaid, 8 # 2	L78 Red Lory, 8 # 3
L11 Alight, 2 # 5	L45 Milkmaid, 12 # 3	L79 Red Pirate, 2 # 1
L12 Bagdad, 6 # 1	L46 Milkmaid, 20 # 4	L80 Red Pirate, 4 # 2
L13 Bagdad, 9 # 2	L47 Minuet, 10 # 2	L81 Royal Lvndr., 10 # 2
L14 Bagdad, 12 # 3	L48 Miss D'Moines, 10 # 2	L82 Schwaben Girl, 5 # 2
L15 Bagdad, 20 # 4	L49 Miss D'Moines, 15 # 3	L83 Schwaben Girl, 8 # 3
L16 B. Nuthall, 15 # 3	L50 Miss N. Y., 10 # 2	L84 Trevonian, 1 # 1
L17 Bill Sowden, 7 # 2	L51 Miss N. Y., 15 # 3	L85 Trevonian, 2 # 2
L18 Bill Sowden, 12 # 3	L52 Morocco, 10 # 2	L86 Trevonian, 3 # 3
L19 Bld'ing Heart, 10 # 3	L53 Morocco, 15 # 3	L87 Trevonian, 5 # 4
L20 Brown Wings, 10 # 2	L54 Mother M'chre. 15 # 3	L88 Tobersun, 10 # 2
L21 Brown Wings, 15 # 3	L55 Our Selection, 12 # 2	L89 Yvonne, 10 # 2
L22 Brown Wings, 20 # 4	L56 Our Selection, 16 # 3	L90 Yvonne, 15 # 3
L23 Canberra, 10 # 2	L57 Our Selection, 25 # 4	L91 Zillah, 2 # 1
L24 Canberra, 15 # 3	L58 Mrs. R. Chase, 7 # 2	L92 Zillah, 3 # 2
L25 Canberra, 20 # 4	L59 Mrs. R. Chase, 10 # 3	L93 Zillah, 4 # 3
L26 C. Coleman, 10 # 2	L60 Mrs. R. Chase, 15 # 4	L94 Lights of Gold, 2 # 1
L27 Com. Koehl, 10 # 2	L61 Or'ge Wonder, 10 # 2	L95 Lights of Gold, 4 # 2
L28 Com. Koehl, 14 # 3	L62 Or'ge Wonder, 15 # 3	L96 Lights of Gold, 6 # 3
L29 Com. Koehl, 20 # 4	L63 P'line Kndrd., 7 # 2	L97 Schubert, 4 # 1
L30 Coronado, 10 # 3	L64 P'line Kndrd. 10 # 3	L98 Schubert, 6 # 2
L31 Coryphee, 10 # 2	L65 Pelegrina, 3 # 2	L99 Schubert, 10 # 3
L32 Damascus, 10 # 2	L66 Pelegrina, 5 # 3	L100 Zane Grey, 1 # 2
L33 Damascus, 15 # 3	L67 Pelegrina, 8 # 4	L101 Zane Grey, 2 # 3
L34 Damascus, 20 # 4	L68 Pf's Triumph, 15 # 3	

NAPHTHALENE FLAKES: Mfg'rs prices have advanced, we sell at net cost. This item not prepaid, add enough postage, we will send any extra value in additional flakes. Net price 10c per lb. NOT PREPAID.

CRUDE NAPHTHALENE: Entomologists state that this is fully equal to the flakes for fumigating bulbs. Net price 6c per lb. NOT PREPAID.

Bichloride of Mercury; Corrosive sublimate; prices on application.

Calogreen; and Chlorosol, (ethylene dichloride- carbon tetrachloride) prices on application.

RAT SCENT: An entire whole grain, scented and poisoned, kills rats, mice, moles, quickly, harmless to poultry, safe and efficient, no mixing, easy and clean to handle; 35c and 50c boxes, prepaid when packed with bulb orders, when mailed separately 10c per box extra.

HAND SPADING FORKS: Small hand forks, having three tines, about the length of a trowel, very useful when lifting bulblet stock, 45c each when shipped with bulbs, if mailed separately 10c extra.

METAL LABELS. Sheet copper or aluminum, copper wired, for All-year use in garden. Prepaid \$9.00 per 1000; or \$1.00 per 100.

WOODEN TREE LABELS: Painted and copper wired, write on painted side, good for one season, prepaid \$3.50 per 1000; 50c per 100.

IRON STAKES. No. 7 wire galvanized, looped at one end for label, pointed at other, entire length 2ft. \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000; not prepaid, sent express or freight.

WHOLESALE TRADE QUOTATIONS

NOT PREPAID; quoted f. o. b. Hamburg, N. Y.



TERMS: Net cash, 20 % will hold for later delivery. Orders not paid in full by April 15 will then be shipped C. O. D. for balance still due.

WEIGHT AND SHIPPING COSTS: Where the patron desires this information we shall be pleased to give you approximate weights of all sizes of bulbs, together with the approximate cost of express to your express office.

Bulbs are clean, healthy and free of thrips.

PRICES: Quoted per 1000 bulbs; 100 bulbs at the 1000 rate, but minimum wholesale item must be 50c or more. Minimum wholesale order \$2.00 or more. For less than 100 bulbs, add 20 % to prices listed below.

Prices are per 1000	No.2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	Bulblets Per
AFLAME	\$11.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 3.00	Qt. 4.00
ALLENWOOD	40.00	30.00	20.00	15.00	10.00	Qt. 15.00
ARISTOCRAT	15.00	10.00	6.00	4.00	2.80	Qt. 1.50
AVE MARIA	16.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	4.00	Qt. 5.00
BEN HUR	16.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	—	Qt. 2.00
BETTY NUTHALL	15.00	12.00	7.00	4.00	2.50	Qt. 1.50
BILL SOWDEN	32.00	20.00	15.00	10.00	7.00	Qt. 9.00
BON ECHO	16.00	11.00	7.00	5.00	3.00	Qt. 3.50
BROWN WINGS	—	10.00	8.00	4.00	2.00	Qt. 3.00
CANBERRA	15.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	3.00	Qt. 3.00
CARA MIA	12.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.50	Qt. 1.50
COMMANDER KOEHL	24.00	16.00	12.00	10.00	8.00	Qt. 6.00
DAMASCUS	15.00	10.00	7.00	4.00	2.00	Qt. 2.00
DR. F. E. BENNETT	10.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	—	Qt. 2.00
E. I. FARRINGTON	15.00	12.00	7.00	5.00	3.00	Qt. 2.00
GIANT NYMPH	12.00	10.00	7.00	4.00	2.00	Qt. 2.00
GLADDIE BOY	15.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	3.00	Qt. 2.00
HEAVENLY BLUE	18.00	12.00	8.00	4.00	2.00	Qt. 3.00
LA PALOMA	20.00	15.00	8.00	4.00	—	Qt. 3.00
LOYALTY	15.00	11.00	7.00	4.00	2.00	Qt. 2.00
MARMORA	15.00	12.00	9.00	4.00	3.00	Qt. 2.00
MINUET	20.00	14.00	12.00	—	—	Qt. —
MOROCCO	20.00	15.00	10.00	6.00	4.00	Qt. 5.00
MOTHER MACHREE	20.00	15.00	10.00	6.00	4.00	Qt. 3.50
MRS. RAY P. CHASE	24.00	18.00	15.00	10.00	6.00	Qt. 3.50
MRS. VAN KONYNENBURG	20.00	15.00	10.00	6.00	4.00	Qt. 3.00
OLIVE GOODRICH	12.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	3.00	Qt. 2.50
ORANGE WONDER	12.00	10.00	8.00	4.00	2.00	Qt. 1.00
OUR SELECTION	16.00	10.00	7.00	4.00	2.00	Qt. 2.75
PICARDY	20.00	12.00	9.00	7.00	5.00	Qt. 3.50
PRIDE OF WANAKAH	—	—	—	4.00	2.00	Qt. 2.00
TREVONIAN	—	100.00	75.00	50.00	25.00	Qt. 15.00
VEILCHENBLAU	18.00	15.00	9.00	6.00	4.00	Qt. 2.50
VIVONNE	12.00	9.00	7.00	4.00	2.50	Qt. 2.00
ZILLAH	—	—	60.00	40.00	30.00	— —
GOOD MIXED	8.00	6.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	Qt. 1.00
EXHIBITION MIXED	12.00	10.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	Qt. 2.00

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS

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ABOUT ONE MILLION BULBS, NO. 4 to 6

PICARDY in very large quantity; clean healthy, young stock, free from disease and thrips; Let us quote you our quantity prices; they will be as low as any other reliable grower's east of the Miss. river, and we will quote you a (delivered price) delivered to your own express station, guaranteed to arrive in A-1 condition as low as any other grower west of the Miss. river.

AFLAME: LARGE STOCK AVAILABLE, in sizes # 2-3 and # 6. ALSO LARGE STOCK AVAILABLE OF THE FOLLOWING: Ave Maria in sizes # 3 and

STOCK AVAILABLE FOR QUOTATION

6. Brown Wings in # 3 and # 6. Mrs. Ray Chase in sizes # 3 to # 6. Loyalty

6. Our Selection # 6 and Trevonian # 3 to # 6. Yvonne # 6.

No special quotations on # 1 sizes.

MRS. RAY CHASE: We have a large stock of this early flowering, large white, and we have made prices correspondingly low.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR FLOWER GROWERS: We have several moderate sized lots of bulbs, some are accidental mixtures, and others are lots purchased that proved to be mixed, they consist of:—Bleeding Heart with Ruffled Gold; Betty Nuthall with some Picardy; Early Sunrise with Virginia; Dr. Bennett with Anna Eberius; Hamburg Pink with H1177; all sizes and bulblets, prices on request.

MINUET:—SLIGHTLY MIXED. Ask for Prices.

We have some Minuet, with a slight sprinkling of Break O'Day, the latter is early and flowers from small bulbs, the Minuet flower a little later.

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